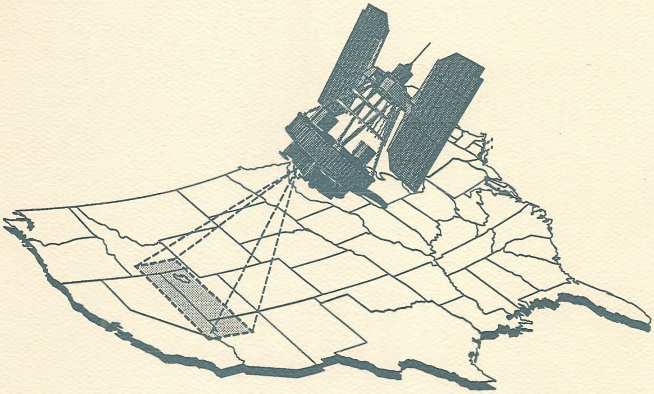
SOUTHWEST INTERTIE PROJECT

TECHNICAL REPORT



Volume IV
CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

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MASTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 9 - Cultural Environment

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 9 - Cultural Environment

All tables appear at the end of this chapter.

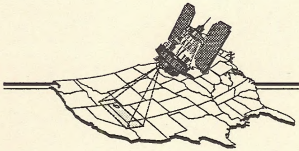
CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
LIST OF FIGURES

Chapter 9 - Cultural Environment

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT
LIST OF APPENDICES

Chapter 9 - Cultural Environment

All appendices appear at the end of this chapter.



CHAPTER 9

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The proposed Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP) is designed to facilitate power exchanges between the northwestern and southwestern regions of the United States. The project involves construction of high voltage transmission lines between southern Idaho, western Utah, and southern Nevada. This technical report documents cultural resource analyses undertaken as part of Phases I and II of project planning. Phase I was a regional study undertaken to identify alternative corridors that were then evaluated in more detail during Phase II. The Phase II studies were undertaken in conjunction with preparation of an Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Draft Plan Amendment (DEIS/DPA) and were designed to select the environmentally preferred transmission line route. The cultural resource analyses for both phases were based on existing data, contacts with Native Americans, modeling of resource sensitivities, and comments provided by cultural resource specialists from participating agencies.

The cultural resource aspects of the Phase I studies were designed to:

- initiate a process for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act
- involve all appropriate agency cultural resource specialists and regulatory agencies
- initiate contacts with appropriate Native American groups
- compile cultural history overviews to provide a context for cultural resource evaluations
- identify the most sensitive previously recorded resources, that is, those that could result in permit denials or substantial delays for the project

During the Phase I regional study, a total of 462 prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources were specifically inventoried. Twelve of these were rated as exclusion zones (National Landmarks or National Monuments or places deemed particularly sacred by Native Americans). The other sites were identified as high sensitivity resources and were divided into two classes. Avoidance level 1 resources were relatively more sensitive than those resources classified as avoidance level 2. More consideration would be required to avoid adverse impacts upon the avoidance level 1 resources, and measures to mitigate unavoidable impacts on avoidance level 1 resources are likely to be more costly than for avoidance level 2 resources.

As many as 20,000 to 25,000 archaeological sites were estimated to be recorded within the regional study area. As part of the Phase I studies, we were able to plot about 16,000 of these from computerized files (the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System), but the format of the extant data did not allow quick evaluation of the sensitivity of these sites. Some could clearly be as sensitive as the avoidance level 1 and 2 resources we identified, but many are probably moderate or low sensitivity resources. In addition, the distribution of

recorded sites undoubtedly reflects areas surveyed more than the actual distribution of sites, and therefore was of limited use in identifying transmission line routing opportunities.

The Phase I studies achieved success insofar as all identified exclusion zones and more than 95 percent of the identified avoidance level 1 and avoidance level 2 resources were avoided by the alternatives selected for further evaluation during Phase II.

The Phase II cultural resource studies were designed to:

- compile all existing site and survey data for each alternative route
- augment the cultural history overviews prepared during Phase I as appropriate
- follow-up on contacts with appropriate Native American groups that were initiated during Phase I
- use the compiled database to develop resource sensitivity models for evaluating each project alternative from a cultural resource perspective
- solicit input from all appropriate agency cultural resource specialists and regulators

The Phase II studies identified a total of 1,427 previously recorded prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources within two-mile-wide corridors along the centerlines of the alternative routes, and within the ancillary facility siting areas. Information regarding each resource was collected and used to compile a computerized database, and resource locations were used to build a "layer" of spatial data for geographic information system (GIS) analyses.

We also developed a simple model to compensate for the fact that existing inventory surveys represent coverage of only a small fraction of the Phase II study corridors. The model used information in the GIS database regarding sources of water and natural vegetation to predict areas where archaeological site densities are likely to be greater than average. We also used the historic overview we developed for the region and information from local agency specialists to identify historic localities where unrecorded historic sites are likely to be present.

The significance of only a very few of the inventoried resources has been formally evaluated. We modeled the sensitivity of the resources based on the available data. The model involved assigning five levels of sensitivity, and reflected probable sentiments for in place preservation and relative costs of mitigation measures if impacts were unavoidable.

Construction of the proposed transmission line would undoubtedly affect many cultural resources but through early consideration, the most sensitive resources in the region would be avoided. During Phase II, consultations with the State Historic Preservation Officers from Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Humboldt National Forest were initiated and a Programmatic Agreement was executed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The agreement ensures that during future stages of

project implementation, intensive inventory surveys would be conducted along the selected route within the areas of potential effect, identified resources would be evaluated, impacts would be assessed, and plans to avoid or mitigate any identified adverse impacts would be developed and implemented.

INTRODUCTION

Overview

Idaho Power Company plans to construct and operate the Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP), a 500kV transmission line from the existing Midpoint Substation near Shoshone, Idaho to a substation adjacent to the Intermountain Power Plant near Delta, Utah and a substation northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. The proposed project would interconnect with facilities jointly developed and owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), Nevada Power, Utah Power & Light, the Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS), and Deseret Generation & Transmission.

The project is needed to provide Idaho Power Company and other prospective users with additional, firm transmission capacity. The project would also increase reliability of the interconnected transmission system in the western United States.

A broad regional study area was defined to initiate siting studies for the project. It included southern Idaho, where the power sources are located, eastern Nevada, and northwestern Utah (Figure CR-1). The study area is situated within the physiographic provinces known as the Great Basin, Columbia Plateau, and Colorado Plateau.

Cultural resources are places, buildings, sites, districts, structures or objects of historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. As our nation's heritage, these resources provide an important means of building a perspective on our modern lives. Beginning a century ago, a variety of federal, state and local laws and ordinances have been passed to protect such resources.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) mandates that project planners consider impacts on cultural resources, but additional compliance requirements stem from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended. The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) stipulate that proponents of any federal, federally funded, or federally licensed activity must "take into account" the effect of those activities on cultural resources. The general thrust of this legislation is to establish a process for identifying impacts of development on cultural resources and to create opportunities for adopting measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or accept such impacts. It is not a project vetoing regulatory context, as much as a negotiating one. In the spirit of historic preservation legislation, cultural resources have been considered from the earliest phases of planning the Southwest Intertie Project.

Study Phasing

We have completed both a Phase I regional study and Phase II baseline data collection and impact assessment. This report documents both of these phases of study and has been prepared in support of the SWIP Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Draft Plan Amendment (DEIS/DPA). Additional, post-EIS, Phase III studies would be conducted to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (Table CR-1).

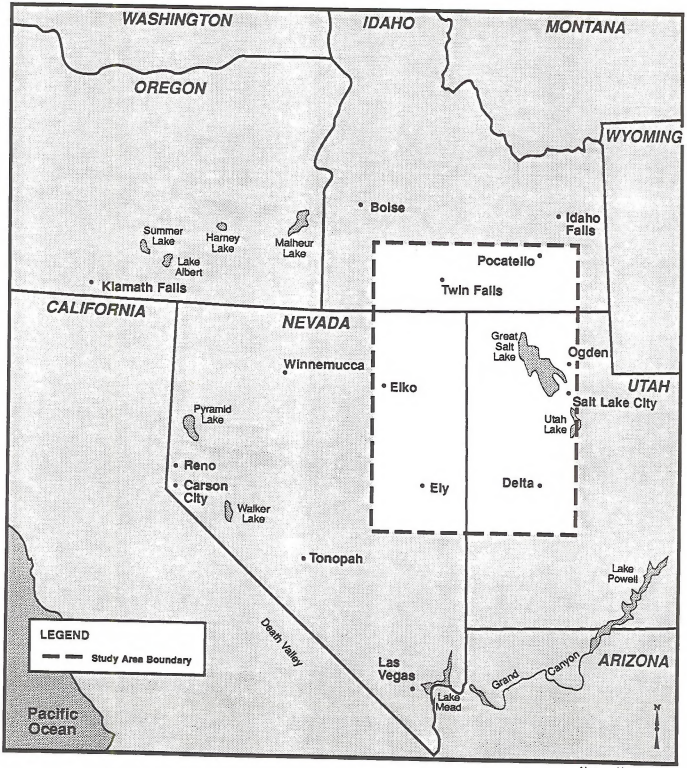
The purpose of the regional study was to identify alternative transmission line corridors and substation sites. To provide relevant cultural resource information for this identification process, we focused on compiling brief overviews of the cultural history of the study area, inventorying the most sensitive of the identified resources, contacting Native American groups to specifically solicit their comments, and developing sensitivity models.

In 1987, Dames & Moore initiated a regional study for a similar proposed transmission intertie. The project proponent (Western Power, Inc.) abandoned the project late in 1987 before the regional study was completed, but agency and Native American contacts had been made and virtually all cultural resources data had been compiled (Rogge 1987). Because the SWIP regional study area is completely within the earlier study boundaries, no new Native American contacts were initiated and agency contacts for the new study were limited to State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to verify that the data collected in 1987 were current or to collect supplemental data. The Phase I regional study, in effect, represents the culmination of both of these study efforts.

The purpose of the Phase II study was to evaluate, from a cultural resource perspective, the alternative corridors identified during Phase I. This evaluation was accomplished mainly through the compilation of existing cultural resources data for all of the alternative corridors. Also, Native American contacts developed in Phase I were continued and expanded. Finally, the expertise of cultural resource specialists of agencies involved in the project was solicited for incorporation into the evaluation process. No sample survey was pursued during this phase because of (1) the quantity of existing data for the project area, and (2) the low probability of limited sample surveys yielding data crucial for selecting a preferred route from among the alternatives.

The findings presented in this technical report are the result of a dynamic planning process that has been on-going since the Phase II studies were initiated in 1989. The original alternative links extended from the Midpoint Substation in Idaho south to the Ely, Nevada area then east to the vicinity of the Intermountain Power Plant near Delta, Utah. Adjustments were made to existing links during the course of project planning, and new links were added in some areas. These new corridors were studied as they were derived.

In 1990 the Phase II study area was expanded through the addition of a number of alternative links connecting the Ely, Nevada area with a proposed substation location northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. Data collection efforts, including Native American contacts and agency consultations, were conducted for the new areas in the same manner as those performed during earlier Phase II studies. Alternative links in the vicinity of Moapa, Nevada were subsequently added to the study area in 1991.



Note: Not to scale

Regional Study Area

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-1

The National Environmental Policy Act (101[b][4]) establishes a policy of preserving not only the natural aspects, but also the historic and cultural aspects of our national heritage when undertaking federal actions or licensing projects such as SWIP. Additional requirements for protecting historic properties (that is, cultural resources of the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic eras) are identified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations for "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). To implement primarily Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the regulations define a process for consulting with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other interested parties to ensure that significant historic properties are duly considered.

The steps in this "Section 106 consultation" involve:

- identifying and evaluating historic resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking
- assessing the potential effects of the undertaking on significant historic properties consulting with the SHPO, ACHP, and other appropriate concerned parties to determine ways to avoid or reduce any adverse impacts
- providing the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertaking and effects on significant historic properties
- proceeding with the undertaking under the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement or in consideration of ACHP comments

Although the SWIP studies are still at the stage of identifying and evaluating cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking, an alternative programmatic approach has been adopted to formalize consultations among the SHPOs, the ACHP, and participating federal agencies. A Programmatic Agreement was negotiated and executed during Phase II (Appendix CR-12). This fulfills the Section 106 requirement for offering the ACHP an opportunity to comment on the project. The agreement acknowledges that the SWIP may affect significant historic properties and stipulates that (1) a historic properties identification plan would be prepared for the selected route, (2) an inventory report describing the survey results, evaluations of the recorded sites, and assessments of effects would be prepared, and (3) a historic properties treatment plan, including data recovery research designs or other measures to mitigate or avoid impacts, would be developed and implemented as appropriate.

Summary of Resource Significance

A total of 462 cultural resources were inventoried within the study area during the Phase I study. About 33 percent are in Idaho, 23 percent in Nevada, and 44 percent in Utah. Only 12 of these were categorized as exclusion zones: 3 were in Idaho, 3 in Nevada, and 5 in Utah.

All of the exclusion zones were avoided by the alternative routes selected for further consideration during Phase II.

The other 450 inventoried resources were classified as avoidance zones, but with appropriate mitigation measures the proposed line could probably be permitted across these zones. We estimate that there may be another 20,000 to 25,000 archaeological sites recorded within the regional study area. Many of these are moderate or low sensitivity resources, but some could be as sensitive as those we specifically inventoried as avoidance zones. However, the data on all of these sites were not in a format amenable to review during the Phase I study.

During Phase II, information about 1,427 cultural resources was tabulated. These had been previously recorded along all of the alternative corridors and within facility siting areas. About 18 percent were in Idaho, 79 percent in Nevada, and 3 percent in Utah. The significance of most of these sites has never been formally evaluated, but we scaled resource quality on the basis of site types. To compensate for gaps in survey coverage, we also modeled sensitivity zones on the basis of environmental factors that tend to be predictors of higher archaeological site densities and background information regarding the themes of historic settlement of the area.

This report documents how prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources were taken into account during Phases I and II of the planning process. The following section presents a brief cultural history overview of the study area. The inventory methods and results for Phase I are then described. Methods for using the resources inventoried during Phase I to model cultural resource sensitivities are discussed. The Phase II inventory methods and results are then presented, followed with a section describing the sensitivity modeling methods used for the Phase II data. These data provided the basis for comparing impacts by alternative links. The report concludes with a series of appended tables identifying all of the resources inventoried during Phases I and II.

In sum, the project is likely to affect numerous significant historic and prehistoric resources. Until a route is selected and intensive surveys are conducted, the extent of impacts can not be precisely documented. However, the most significant known and recorded cultural resources within the region have been avoided and a process for dealing with other impacts has been identified.

Study Issues

The primary cultural resource issue addressed in planning the SWIP is how to avoid adverse effects upon significant resources, or at least minimize or mitigate such impacts. We adopted a three-part classification of cultural resources that included prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources.

Prehistoric resources predate the era of written records, which began with exploration by Europeans. Prehistoric resources are archaeological sites that reflect approximately 10,000 years of occupation by numerous cultures. The American West is blessed with an abundance of prehistoric archaeological sites ranging from ruins now preserved as national monuments

to small, simple scatters of chipped stone artifacts or broken clay pots. Inventories of 50,000 recorded sites per state are common, and increased levels of survey intensity indicate that literally hundreds of thousands more unrecorded and unevaluated archaeological sites dot the landscape.

Ethnohistoric resources (or traditional cultural properties) can be some of the most sensitive cultural resources for project planners to consider. The ethnohistoric era refers to the time when native ethnic groups were first described and documented by Europeans. Many ethnohistoric resources have special significance for contemporary American Indian groups because of their former or continuing occupation or use of given localities. Such resources are by no means limited to current Indian reservation boundaries and, in many cases, there is very little physical evidence at these sites. Project impacts on such traditional cultural properties can be difficult to mitigate because the resources are often considered sacred by Indian communities. Mitigation measures, therefore, must be formulated in consultation with affected Native American groups.

Historic resources are some of the best documented cultural resources in the project area. Most cities, as well as smaller towns and rural areas, have a variety of old buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or on similar state registers. Other than old buildings, historic resources include ghost towns, mines, historic ranches, and a variety of structures, roads and trails. Some historic resources that have disintegrated into archaeological sites are characterized by foundations, artifact scatters, or buried features.

Study Personnel

Several people contributed to the cultural resources aspects of the SWIP studies. Their role and expertise are briefly summarized in this section.

Dr. Clyde M. Woods managed most of the cultural resource studies and served as principal investigator for the ethnohistoric and Native American contact aspects of the project. He has worked as a professional anthropologist for more than 20 years. He holds MA and PhD degrees in anthropology from Stanford University, and an MS degree in sociology from San Jose State.

Dr. A.E. (Gene) Rogge took over management of the cultural resource aspects of the project when Dr. Woods left the employment of Dames & Moore in the spring of 1990. Dr. Rogge also served as the principal investigator for the prehistoric resource aspects of the analyses. He has 20 years of graduate study, research, and cultural resource management experience. He holds MA and PhD degrees in anthropology from the University of Arizona.

Paul Friedman served as principal investigator for the historic resources aspects of the study. He was responsible for the historic overviews and synthesis of the historic sites data. Mr. Friedman has 12 years of experience as a public historian and cultural resource manager. He holds a BA degree in anthropology and history and an MA degree in public history, both from the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Lori Rhodes was responsible for much of the data collection, data organization, interfacing with the geographic information system analyses, and compilation of the prehistoric overviews. Ms. Rhodes has 10 years of archaeological research and cultural resource management experience. She holds a BA degree in anthropology from the University of Arkansas and an MA degree in anthropology from the University of Denver.

Dorothy Larson compiled the ethnohistoric overviews and built and managed the Phase II database. She has 9 years of cultural resource management experience, and holds a BA degree in anthropology from the University of Denver.

Other personnel assisted at various stages of the project with data collection and organization including Rebecca Apple (MA, San Diego State University), Serelle Burke (BA, Arizona State University), Bonnie Clark (BA, University of Utah), Patrick O'Brien (BA, Southern Illinois University), Anna Rago-Volk (MA, University of Colorado), Beth Remer (BA, University of Cincinnati), Brenda Ringe (MA, Idaho State University), and Jan Wooley (MA, Colorado State University).

INVENTORY

Cultural History Overview

Relevant research monographs, cultural resource overviews, and previous environmental studies were reviewed to compile the brief summary we present here about the history of human use of the study area. This body of information provides the context for evaluating the inventoried cultural resources and assessing the significance of any particular site or structure. The prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic eras are discussed sequentially.

Prehistory

The Phase II study area is situated primarily within the Great Basin cultural area. More specifically, that portion of the project area within Idaho and extreme northeastern Nevada occurs in what is termed the northeastern Great Basin rim region by Currey and James (1982:27). This area includes portions of the Snake and Green river drainages. This region is considered closely related in terms of cultural history as well as environmental and paleoenvironmental attributes to the eastern Great Basin (Currey and James 1982:27), located just to the south and east.

The Phase II study area in Nevada extends along the eastern edge of the state, nearly spanning its entire length from north to south. The Nevada alternatives run through the eastern Great Basin, as defined by Madsen (1982a:208), skirting the western edge of the area formerly covered by Pleistocene Lake Bonneville. The project area then enters a region of cultural transition, characterized as the southern Great Basin by Lyneis (1982b:172), but also exhibiting evidence of strong cultural influence from Colorado Plateau groups as well.

The Utah portion of the project area is situated entirely within the eastern Great Basin. The Utah alternatives cross a portion of the area formerly covered by Pleistocene Lake Bonneville and its tributaries.

The prehistoric overview for the project area includes summaries of the physical setting, pertinent previous archaeological investigations, known cultural chronology and related settlement-subsistence patterns, and research emphases and trends. The overview provides a context for evaluating the prehistoric resources at the Phase II level of study.

Southern Idaho and Northeastern Nevada

Physical Setting

The proposed project crosses portions of Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, and Twin Falls counties in southern Idaho and Elko county in northern Nevada. This region is not entirely encompassed by the physiographic Great Basin but also falls within the Columbia Plateau physiographic province. The area, however, is included in the "cultural Great Basin," which extends to portions of the Snake River Plain and surrounding uplands (Fowler 1986:15). The study area includes portions of the Eastern Snake River Plain and Owyhee Uplands sections of the Columbia Plateau physiographic province. The Snake River Plain, a relatively flat, lava plateau characterized by such volcanic features as basalt flows, tuff-and-cinder cones, and maar craters, dominates much of southern Idaho. Basalt flows, dating from the Pliocene through the Pleistocene, have been disguised by weathering and aeolian materials that have accumulated in low and protected areas. More recent basalt flows of the Holocene are relatively unweathered by comparison (Franzen 1981:11).

The Owyhee Uplands section, an upper Miocene basalt remnant, is delineated by mountain ranges forming a basin that is drained by the Owyhee River. The upland lava plains, which range up to 8000 feet in elevation, are dissected by tributary canyons of either the Owyhee or Snake rivers (Gehr and others 1982:3-5).

This portion of the study area also includes the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range Province, which is characterized by north-south trending, subparallel, block-faulted lava mountains that often surround small, internally draining basins (Gehr and others 1982:3-5).

The climate in the area varies considerably, primarily in relation to elevation. Higher elevations are typically wetter and cooler, and lower areas are drier and hotter (Franzen 1981; Gehr and others 1982:3-6). Generally, however, the area can be characterized as arid and semi-arid, except for the high altitude zones. This climatic variability is reflected in the plant and animal communities, as well as in the soils. Soils at lower elevations are generally light to very dark arid and semi-arid soils. In the higher areas, a dark to light colored subhumid soil occurs. Soils in the intervening transitional areas are very dark prairie soils (Franzen 1981:16).

Vegetation zones vary altitudinally, from subalpine coniferous and mountain coniferous forests in higher elevations to sagebrush steppes in lower areas (Franzen 1981:18). Large

mammals, such as elk, moose, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and deer are generally located in higher forests, although heavy snow in the winter forces them into lower regions. Antelope and bison are generally associated with the sagebrush steppe (Franzen 1981:23-25). Smaller mammals, such as rabbits and marmot, are found throughout much of the study area.

The Snake River and its tributaries contain several fish species. Anadromous species such as steelhead trout and Chinook salmon were available only downstream from Shoshone Falls. Nonanadromous species were more widely available (Franzen 1981:22-23).

Previous Work

The Heye Foundation of the Museum of the American Indian initiated the first professional archaeological work in the study area in the 1920s and 1930s, with survey of the Snake and Bruneau river drainages (see Olsen 1940; Shellback 1930, 1967). In 1937, Charleton Laird, an English professor from Idaho State College, conducted excavations at Pence-Duerig Cave (10JE4) located northeast of Twin Falls on the Snake River. Ruth Gruhn of Harvard University later reanalyzed the material from this cave (Gruhn 1961b).

The Columbia River Basin Project conducted archaeological survey from 1947 through 1953. This work included American Falls Reservoir and Anderson Ranch Reservoir (Daugherty and Riddell 1947; Swanson n.d.). In 1957, the University of Idaho excavated the Dean site on Brown's Bench near Salmon Falls Creek in southwestern Twin Falls County. Excavation data from the site indicated a long span of occupation but yielded no absolute dates (see Barnes 1964; Bowers and Savage 1962).

The first systematic survey program in southern Idaho was initiated by the Idaho State College Museum in 1958. This survey focused on the Snake and Salmon rivers and identified approximately 650 sites (Swanson and others 1959). Gruhn's subsequent excavations at Wilson Butte Cave contributed greatly to the knowledge of the prehistory of the area. Stratified deposits from the cave yielded two of the earlier radiocarbon dates in the New World (Gruhn 1961a).

Excavations at Deer Creek Cave on the Jarbidge River just across the Nevada border provided additional chronological data (Shutler and Shutler 1963). The Birch Creek Project, initiated in 1961 as an outgrowth of the Idaho State College Museum survey program, included survey, testing, and excavation of several rockshelters just to the north of the study area. These excavations at Bison and Veratic rockshelters yielded the longest cultural sequence identified in southern Idaho to date and contained stratified deposits that were radiocarbon dated (Swanson 1972).

Another significant site just north of the study area, Wasden-Owl Cave, was excavated from 1965 through 1977. The site contained two radiocarbon dated Paleo-Indian components and provided data important in reconstructing past environments and subsistence practices (Franzen 1981:42-43). Along with Wilson Butte Cave and Wasden-Owl Cave, the Simon Site

also contained pre-Archaic materials (Butler 1963). Paleo-Indian points were also recovered from the Haskett Site, southwest of American Falls (Butler 1965 and 1967).

Subsequent work has been largely restricted to historic preservation compliance work related primarily to highway construction or irrigation projects. Most of these projects recorded relatively few sites and comprised only surface examinations of limited areas (Gehr and others 1982:4-4 to 4-5). Exceptions to this pattern include Green's (1982) work at Givens Hot Springs, which yielded eight structures and dates ranging from about 3000 BC to AD 1300. Plew (1981b) excavated four campsites near Bliss in the Snake River Canyon. One site yielded radiocarbon dates of AD 830 to 1630 ±140 years. Excavations at the Hagerman Fish Hatchery site (Pavesic and Meatte 1980; Lothson and Virga 1981), Big Foot Bar (Plew 1980a and 1980b), and the Narrows Site (Ames 1976) all resulted in the identification of pit structures.

The Rock Creek Site in the Sawtooth National Forest was excavated in 1970 as part of the highway salvage program. No physical stratigraphy was present, and no radiocarbon dates were collected, but Green (1972:29) defined five cultural occupations based on the associations between artifact distributions and sediments. On the basis of projectile point typology, Green postulated an occupation span of 8000 years. In 1978, the site was reevaluated, and the vertical distribution of diagnostics and hydration rim measurements on ignimbrite artifacts indicated that the site had been vertically disturbed (Bousman and others 1979).

Federally funded contract work increased in the mid 1970s. Within the project vicinity, the Bureau of Reclamation's Upper Snake River Project in Twin Falls and Cassia counties resulted in survey and a large scale testing program (Butler and Waite 1978; Epperson 1977; Struthers 1976). The eight sites that were tested were lithic workshop sites, that yielded few formal tools and no absolute dates. Another survey conducted by the Idaho State College Museum for the Bureau of Land Management in 1974 covered the canyon bottoms and rims of Salmon Falls Creek from Salmon Dam to Balanced Rock (Tucker 1976).

Several drainages in the Owyhee Uplands area in the northwestern portion of the regional study area have been fairly extensively surveyed since 1967 (see Gehr and others 1982:4-5). Plew's (1980c) work in the Battle, Pole, Deep, and Camas creek areas has resulted in the development of models of prehistoric settlement patterns. Nahas Cave, just west of the regional study area, contained deposits dating from at least 4000 BC - AD 1700 BP (Plew 1979a, 1980d, 1980e, 1981a). Dry Creek Rockshelter (Webster 1978) and Dirty Shame Rockshelter, located in southeastern Oregon (Aikens and others 1977), have yielded radiocarbon dates important for development of regional cultural histories. These caves also indicate the bow and arrow was adopted ca. 1000 BC, much earlier than formerly documented.

Cultural Chronology

The cultural periods established for western Utah are based on work done in Utah, as well as Nevada (Madsen 1982). The pre-Archaic is identified from 10,000 to 7000 BC, although little

datable evidence for the early portion of the period has been found in western Utah. The Archaic period spans the greatest length of time, from 7000 BC to AD 500. The next period, the Formative, is represented in the western Utah portion of our study area by the Fremont. Their culture dates from AD 500 to 1300. The final period is the Numic, which dates from AD 1300 to the historic period, which in western Utah begins at roughly AD 1850.

A cultural chronology for this portion of the study area has not been definitively established. Early archaeological investigations focused on defining localized cultural phases based primarily on changes in artifact and faunal assemblages but they were supported with few associated radiocarbon dates (Butler 1986:127). Butler's chronology includes an Early Big Game Hunting period (12,500-5800 BC), an Archaic period (5800 BC-AD 500), and a Late period (AD 500-1800). Later researchers have established broader, regional chronologies but disagree about terminology and date ranges of the various defined periods. Generally, most researchers divide the prehistory of the area into three periods, primarily on the basis of changes in projectile point morphology, which reflect modifications in subsistence strategies and weapon systems. For example, Gehr and others (1982) define three periods: Period 1 (13,000-5000 BC), Period 2 (5000-1000 BC), and Period 3 (1000 BC-AD 1800).

The earliest period, the pre-Archaic or Early Big Game Hunting period, was characterized by the hunting of now extinct species of mammoth, camel, bison, and mountain sheep. These big game animals were located mainly around now dry inland lakes. Projectile points were lanceolate spear points, with fluted points generally being replaced by unfluted forms ca. 10,000 years ago.

Evidence of this pre-Archaic period has been found in stratified deposits at Wilson Butte Cave (Gruhn 1961a), Wasden-Owl Cave (Miller 1982), the Simon Site (Butler 1963), and the Haskett Site (Butler 1965, 1967). Other pre-Archaic materials have consisted mainly of abundant surface finds, particularly in Nevada (James 1981).

The Archaic period is marked by the replacement of the larger, lanceolate points with large side-notched and stemmed-indented base forms. This change in point morphology is a result of the appearance of a new weapon system, the atlatl and dart, which had probably developed in response to the evolution of modern species of game (Butler 1986:13). The continued importance of hunting in Archaic subsistence strategies in this region, as compared to the more generalized subsistence practices of other Great Basin Archaic groups, is reflected in the artifact assemblage. There is remarkable continuity between pre-Archaic and Archaic tool kits.

A distinctive feature of the Archaic in southern Idaho is a burial pattern called the Western Idaho Burial Complex, dating around 4000-2000 BC (Pavesic 1983). Represented in sites like the Braden Site (Butler 1980), it is marked by distinctive grave goods such as large "turkey-tailed," corner-notched and side-notched points, obsidian preforms, and red ochre. Pit house structures from the Givens Hot Springs site are contemporaneous with this burial complex.

Early Archaic projectile point types include Humboldt, Northern Side-notched, and Pinto series projectile points, with Elko series points becoming dominant after 2000 BC Ground stone is another indicator of Archaic lifeways, as plant foods increased in importance to the economy.

Within this portion of the study area, there is currently little basis for distinguishing sub-periods within the Archaic, particularly between the Early and Middle Archaic (Franzen 1981:75-76). Butler (1978), however, suggests a Middle Archaic period beginning ca. 2500 BC and continuing through AD 500. He postulates that the presence of earth ovens may be a defining trait of the Middle Archaic.

There is even less consensus on a definition of the third or final prehistoric period, which has been referred to as the Late period (Butler 1986), the Late Archaic (Franzen 1981), or Period 3 (Gehr and others 1982). Hypothesized beginning dates for this last period in the prehistoric era range from 1000 BC to AD 500. Researchers also disagree on the criteria by which this period is defined. In general, however, it is characterized by the presence of smaller projectile points, reflecting the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region, as well as by the presence of ceramics.

Relatively recent work suggests that the Fremont may have occupied southern Idaho (Butler 1983, 1986; Plew 1979b, 1981b). The nature and extent of this occupation has been widely debated (see Gehr and others 1982; Rhodes and others 1990 for example). Butler (1986) has postulated a Fremont cultural frontier on the basis of the presence of Fremont ceramics, possible Fremont basketry, and two corn cobs. Plew (1979b) defined a new pottery type, Southern Idaho Plain, which he compared to Fremont Great Salt Lake Gray Ware. He and other researchers (Aikens 1966; Butler 1986) suggested that Fremont material from Wilson Butte Cave and other sites in southern Idaho had been misidentified as Shoshonean. At site 10GG1, near Bliss, Plew (1981b) described Southern Idaho Plain and Shoshonean pottery occurring together and postdating the occurrence of Great Salt Lake Fremont, suggesting that Fremont culture traits may have been transmitted by expanding Numic peoples. Butler (1983) and Plew (1979b), however, argue that the Fremont post-dated the Archaic and pre-dated the Numic occupation of the area ca. AD 1000. According to Franzen (1981:76), however, there is no evidence for a Fremont presence in southern Idaho prior to the thirteenth century. It is generally accepted that the Numic speaking people of the area continued the Archaic subsistence strategies and lifeways.

In northeastern Nevada, the Fremont culture appears to date from ca. AD 500-1300. It reflects a horticultural-based economy with material traits such as pit houses and surface masonry structures similar to those found in the North American Southwest. Very few Fremont sites are known from northeastern Nevada. Numic groups appear to have moved into the region around AD 1300.

Research Themes

Many current research themes in the region have been topics of discussion since the beginning of systematic archaeological research in the area. Major research themes include:

- the establishment of regional, as well as local chronologies
- the study of subsistence and settlement patterns and how they correlate with environmental change through time
- the origin and date of Numic expansion in the area

- the archaeological documentation of the ethnographic record, which most often involves testing Steward's (1938) ethnographic model
- prehistoric cultural relationships and boundaries in this natural corridor between the northwestern Plains, the Columbia Plateau, and the Great Basin

More recent research topics include the introduction of the bow and arrow, the extent and nature of Fremont occupation of the area, and the study of lithic materials, especially the identification of sources of obsidian and ignimbrite tool stone.

Eastern Nevada

Physical Setting

In eastern Nevada, the Phase II Study area crosses portions of Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, Nye, and Clark counties. Physiographically, eastern Nevada is situated largely along the western margin of Pleistocene Lake Bonneville with the southern portion of the study area extending into the Colorado River basin. Situated in the Basin and Range Province, the region is characterized by north-south trending mountain ranges, the majority of which are composed of limestone strata. Many of the enclosed basins had pluvial lakes during the Pleistocene. Mountains average between 7000 and 11,000 feet in elevation with intervening valley bottoms between 5000 and 6000 feet over most of the region. In the Colorado River drainage system the valley floors are as low as 2500 feet (James and Zeier 1982:123; Lyneis 1982b:161).

The climate of eastern Nevada can be classified as semi-arid with cold winters and hot summers. Vegetation varies significantly between the Colorado River basin and the Great Basin portions of eastern Nevada. In the Colorado River drainage, valley floors are dominated by a creosote-bursage community with mesquite flourishing along the ephemeral washes and permanent streams. However, mesquite in this area does not bear fruit above 3100 feet (Beatley 1976:196). Black-brush and Joshua tree are present in the middle elevations of the Colorado River basin but give way to piñon-juniper woodlands above 4500 feet. Valley bottoms in the Great Basin portions of eastern Nevada are generally dominated by shadscale and give way to sagebrush above 4500 feet. However, greasewood dominates this zone in areas of high salinity (Lyneis 1982b:126). Piñon-juniper woodlands dominate the areas between 5000 and 8000 feet in the Great Basin.

Previous Work

Many of the early archaeological investigations in eastern Nevada focused on cave sites with stratified deposits and well preserved perishables not found in open sites. Examination of cave sites began in the area at Gypsum Cave (Harrington 1933) and continued through the 1950s with excavations at Juke Box Cave and Raven Cave (see Price and Burnett 1950). In 1963, the Nevada State Museum conducted excavations at Lehman Caves National Monument west of Baker resulting in the location of many hearth features along with an

extensive collection of perishable and nonperishable artifactual materials (see Rozaire 1964). Cave and rock shelter sites continue to be studied or reinterpreted (see Fowler and others 1973).

Pictograph sites have also been a focus of archaeological research in eastern Nevada. Some pictograph sites examined include sites found in Tunnel Canyon and along Choke Cherry Creek (see Malouf 1940), in the White River Narrows and Pahranagat Valley in Lincoln County (see Heizer and Hester 1974), and in the southern Snake Range near Wheeler Peak (see Aikens 1978). Schaafsma (1971) has identified a Virgin Kayenta style of petroglyphs and pictographs along the Muddy River and Meadow Valley Wash in contrast to the more common Great Basin representational style. This distribution mirrors the presence of both Anasazi and Fremont occupations in the southern portion of the study area.

During the 1950s, archaeological survey and testing projects became more common in eastern Nevada. One survey conducted by the University of Utah Archaeological Survey recorded 13 sites in White Pine County, including one large Fremont habitation site between the towns of Baker, Nevada and Garrison, Utah (Rudy 1953). In 1955 the Nevada State Museum conducted a survey that recorded several sites in the Snake Range (Shutler 1961). Archaeological survey conducted by the Desert Research Institute in 1966 identified numerous sites in five areas of eastern Nevada (Fowler 1968).

The Sunshine Locality, located in Long Valley, was the focus of archaeological investigations undertaken by Robert York in 1974. A total of 55 sites were recorded, and five were tested. Based on surface collections, York (1974) has hypothesized that the valley floor was mainly used during the early Holocene and perhaps the Late Pleistocene.

Since the mid-1970s, most work in eastern Nevada has been stimulated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Much of this work typically consists of short linear surveys, many of which have identified no cultural resources. These results probably reflect the constraints imposed by such small arbitrary surveys. Very few large block surveys have been undertaken, but three substantial linear survey projects include the cultural resources investigations for the Intermountain Power project (see Fowler and others 1973, Stoffle and others 1983; Tucker 1983) the MX project (see HDR Sciences 1980a, 1980b), and the Kern River Pipeline project (Kelly and others 1990).

Antelope traps are one site type receiving recent attention and analysis. Murphy and Frampton (1986) have identified a group of 14 corral-and-wing trap structures in Elko County. Other commonly associated features include hearths and hunting blinds. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points, suggestive of Numic associations, are often associated with these traps (Murphy and Frampton 1986). The Nevada Department of Transportation has completed studies at one antelope trap, located at the southern end of Clover Valley. The site, 26EK2789, appears to have pre-Numic cultural affiliations, due to the nearly exclusive presence at the site of Archaic points such as those of the Humboldt and Elko series, and Formative Rosegate series (Stearns and Peterson 1987:1). Antelope traps are also well documented in the ethnographic literature.

Cultural Chronology

Archaeological investigations in eastern Nevada have led to the establishment of a broad outline of the regional cultural history. Four cultural periods have been identified: Pre - Archaic (13,000-8000 BC), Archaic (8000 BC-AD 300), Formative (AD 300-1300), and Numic (AD 1300-1850) (James and Zeier 1982:133; Lyneis 1982b).

The Pre-Archaic has been further divided into two cultural manifestations based on tool kit variability. Crude percussion flaked artifacts and an absence of projectile points characterize the older industry, termed pre-Llano. No sites with such assemblages have been reported in eastern Nevada (James and Zeier 1982:133).

The pre-Llano industry is followed by the more refined tool kit associated with the Paleo-Indian big-game hunting tradition. It is defined by fluted and unfluted projectile points, such as the Clovis, Folsom, and Plano forms (James and Zeier 1982:133). These point types are found in surface contexts throughout eastern Nevada, most often associated with late Pleistocene/early Holocene beaches. The distribution of these resources has led many researchers to suggest a dependence on lake-edge marsh environments, although the permanence of such settlements has yet to be determined (Madsen 1982a:213). This Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT), as it has been called by James (1981), corresponds to the earliest definite cultural level in the Smith Creek Cave site (James and Zeier 1982:133). This site, along with Danger Cave, has yielded excavation data for the WPLT. Both sites are adjacent to Pleistocene Lake Bonneville, with locations corresponding to a hypothesized lakeshore adaptation (Madsen 1982a:213).

Recent investigations have attempted to refine land use and settlement patterns associated with the WPLT. Based on archaeological reconnaissance in Butte Valley, along with information supplied by the Bureau of Land Management, Beck and Jones (1988:273) conclude that the valleys of eastern Nevada contain artifactual materials of great antiquity. They feel that more recent materials are less prevalent, and their distribution does not appear to center on valley floors as the earlier materials do.

The WPLT, as defined by Bedwell (1970, 1973), is manifested in the Great Basin during the time span between 9000 and 7000 BC. It therefore includes the latter part of the Pre-Archaic (Paleo-Indian period) as well as the first part of the Archaic. Site locations in the early part of the Archaic period reflect a continuing preference for lake-edge environments (Madsen 1982a:213). Subsistence practices, however, seem to switch from a big-game hunting emphasis to hunting smaller game and gathering plants. Elko, Pinto, Gypsum, and Humboldt series projectile points are diagnostic of the Archaic, with basketry, ground stone, and bone and shell tools also found at Archaic sites. This hunting and gathering pattern, often termed the Desert Culture or Desert Archaic (James and Zeier 1982:133) persists throughout the Archaic period in eastern Nevada.

Occupations from the Archaic period are widespread in the eastern Great Basin occurring in diverse environmental settings, including cave sites adjacent to lacustrine marsh resources and upland areas as well. Exploitation of upland areas probably centered on hunting, while lowland site utilization focused on plant resources. Patterned variability in subsistence

practices between upland sites and lower lake-edge sites has been recognized. Lake-edge sites contain evidence of consumption of smaller animals such as birds, rabbits, and other rodents, while upland sites generally contain faunal remains of larger mammals, such as bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, bison, and deer.

Around 4000-2000 BC changes in settlement and subsistence patterns occurred. There was an increase in the number of sites, a growing emphasis on the exploitation of upland zones, and changes in projectile point morphology. The presence of Gypsum points and an increased percentage of Elko series points has been documented during this time period. Upland sites were located in piñon-juniper zones, which provided access to both grassland and montane zones. The most abundant faunal remains in these sites continued to be from larger game animals. Subsistence practices, generally appear to have been more classically "Archaic" at this time. This shift in settlement patterns may have been the result of a growing population, as well as a period of increased aridity in the early Holocene (Madsen 1982b).

A wetter climatic period ca. 2000-1500 BC saw the abandonment of some lake-edge sites due to the flooding of marsh areas, which would have reduced available resources. Upland areas continued to be utilized at this time.

At about AD 300 the Anasazi occupied the Virgin and Muddy river drainage basins in southeastern Nevada. The Virgin Branch sites exhibit the familiar Anasazi architectural sequence from pit houses to above ground masonry rooms. The Virgin Anasazi occupational sequence is divided into four phases that can be equated to the standard Pecos classification for the Western Anasazi:

- Moapa AD 300-500 (Basketmaker II)
- Muddy River AD 500-700 (Basketmaker III)
- Lost City AD 700-1100 (Pueblo I and II)
- Mesa House AD 1100-1150 (Pueblo III)(Shuttler 1961)

The Virgin Branch Anasazi apparently served as a link in a trade network bringing turquoise, salt and marine shell to the Anasazi core area. They appear to have focused their settlement along the major rivers with contemporaneous Fremont living to the north and east and other groups practicing an Archaic lifeway to the west. By the middle of the twelfth century, the Anasazi abandoned the area completely (Lyneis 1982a:161).

The sedentary, horticultural lifeway of the Fremont appears in eastern Nevada around A.D. 500. This cultural manifestation is evident throughout western Utah as well, while an Archaic lifeway continued in western Nevada. Fremont architecture includes pit house dwellings and adobe or masonry structures for crop storage. Ceramics are common, as are basketry and other perishable materials. A distinctive pictograph style involving the use of anthropomorphic figures is also diagnostic of Fremont affiliation. The Garrison site in the Snake Valley represents a Fremont settlement in an open setting that differs from the majority of Fremont components in eastern Nevada, others being either manifested in rockshelters or as surface finds of Fremont ceramics (James and Zeier 1982:135).

Around AD 1300, the arrival of Numic-speaking groups of Western Shoshone and Southern Paiute migrating out of the southwestern Great Basin is indicated by a distinctive ceramic

style (often termed Shoshonean Ware) and Desert Side-notched arrow points. However, some researchers argue that Numic groups have occupied the central Great Basin, or southern Idaho for thousands of years (Aikens and Witherspoon 1986; Swanson 1972). The co-occurrence of Fremont and Numic ceramics at stratified and surface sites suggests that both groups may have jointly occupied the area briefly before the Fremont disappeared. However, recent ceramic studies suggest substantial ambiguity in distinguishing Numic and Fremont ceramics (Patricia Dean, Personal Communication, 1990). The Numic groups appear to have pursued an essentially Archaic pattern of subsistence (James and Zeier 1982:135).

Research Themes

The archaeological element of the Nevada State Historic Preservation plan identifies current research issues in eastern and southern Nevada (James and Zeier 1982:142-145; Lyneis 1982a:180-183). Paleoenvironmental reconstruction is a research priority, and information regarding past vegetation zones, past faunal distributions, extinctions of Pleistocene megafauna, and the appearance and desiccation of pluvial lakes are important topics. Chronology building is another important topic, particularly the dating of projectile point styles, and evidence of Pre-Archaic occupations. Investigation of settlement and subsistence systems of the Archaic era is another identified research focus. Another research topic involves documentation of relationships among the Formative era Virgin Anasazi, Fremont, and Numic cultures, particularly as frontier systems. Ethnic continuities, protohistoric assimilation, and ethnographic studies are other identified research priorities.

Several types of sites are recognized as important for addressing these research topics. Habitation sites, rock art sites, and temporary campsites with Archaic, Anasazi, and Fremont affiliations are likely to yield important data, as well as rockshelters, caves, and open stratified sites with multicomponents. Any sites with datable environmental data are considered important. Other specific types of sites of particular interest include sites:

- dating to the Pre-Archaic
- twelfth century Anasazi sites
- thirteenth century Archaic, Fremont, and Numic sites
- historic (1800s) Numic sites

Western Utah

Physical Setting

The Utah portion of the regional study area includes all or portions of Box Elder, Cache, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Juab, Millard, San Pete and Sevier counties and is encompassed entirely by the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range Province. More specifically it is located within the Bonneville Basin, an area covered by Pleistocene Lake Bonneville and its tributaries. The region includes a number of mountain ranges and valleys in the south and the Great Salt Lake basin to the north. Most valley floors and the Great Salt

Lake basin itself lie between 3,000 and 4,000 feet in elevation; some of the mountain peaks rise to more than 10,000 feet. Biomes are complex and vary according to latitude, elevation, terrain, and precipitation. Sagebrush deserts occupy most of the lower ground; upland areas support brush grassland communities and sparse coniferous forests.

Previous Work

Prior to the early 1900s, work in the area focused on the collection of artifacts for museums and the establishment of typologies for these specimens. Professional archaeological investigations began with Judd's excavations of a "mound" site near Willard (Judd 1916, 1917, 1926). Steward continued a program of research including an array of ethnographic work in the 1930s (Steward 1931, 1932, 1937). Two of Steward's sites, the Promontory and Black Rock caves, yielded a rich and varied collection of cultural material.

Morss first defined the Fremont as a culture distinct from the Anasazi (Morss 1931). Much subsequent work focused on the study of the Fremont but continued to emphasize typology (for example, see Gillen 1936, 1941; Steward 1933). Investigations also continued to focus on cave sites, particularly those around lake edges (for example, see Beeley 1946; Jameson 1948; Smith 1941).

It was not until the establishment of the Statewide Archaeological Survey in the late 1940s that more systematic identification and evaluation of archaeological sites occurred (Rudy 1953). During this time, the emphasis on the study of the Fremont continued and questions regarding their origins and definitions of regional variants began to be addressed (Gunnerson 1969; Marwitt 1970; Sharrock and Marwitt 1967; Taylor 1955).

The late 1950s through the 1960s saw the excavation of three very important sites:

- Danger Cave (Jennings 1953, 1957)
- Hogup Cave (Aikens 1970)
- Sudden Shelter (Jennings and others 1980)

Data recovered from these sites continue to provide the basis for reconstruction of cultural chronologies and prehistoric lifeways of western Utah.

Beginning in the 1960s, a shift in emphasis to cultural resource management resulted in more survey work. Several large surveys were conducted using various stratified sampling techniques based on the definition of vegetation or physiographic zones. These studies attempted to identify broader settlement patterns (James and Singer 1980; Hull and Avery 1980). In the Deep Creek Mountains, within the project area, a stratified sample survey of all vegetation zones and test excavation yielded comparative data on site location and artifact assemblages for western Utah (Lindsay and Sargent 1979). Other work in the project area includes test excavations at sites near Fish Springs. This work focused on the origins and subsistence practices of the Sevier Fremont (Madsen 1982b).

Cultural Chronology

Evidence of pre-Archaic occupations in western Utah is limited primarily to surface finds of Clovis, Folsom, and large stemmed points of the Lake Mohave tradition. In the project area, these finds are concentrated near Sevier Lake. This pattern of pre-Archaic finds located near early Holocene water bodies is prevalent throughout the Great Basin (Madsen 1982b). In western Utah, no fluted points have been found in direct association with radiocarbon dated materials. The earliest absolute date for this area was obtained at Danger Cave, where cultural deposits have been dated to ca. 9,000 BC (Jennings 1957). Associated artifacts were sparse and included chipped stone debitage and tools, ground stone, and a lanceolate point. At Smith Creek Cave, located just west of the Nevada-Utah border, large stemmed Lake Mohave-like points were found in deposits radiocarbon dated between 7,000-6,000 BC (Aikens and Madsen 1986:154).

Although pre-Archaic occupations of western Utah continue to be enigmatic, based on the meager data available, subsistence appears to have been focused on lacustrine resources in combination with hunting of Pleistocene megafauna (Madsen 1982b:9).

The Archaic occupation of western Utah appears to have been well established by ca. 7000 BC. Due to the degree of preservation of perishables at many of the cave sites with Archaic occupations, a great deal is known about the subsistence and technology of Archaic peoples in this region. Archaic sites are marked by the presence of basketry, flat milling stones, and a shift in projectile point morphology. Projectile points at the onset of the Archaic are medium to large, reflecting atlatl and dart technology. Diagnostic point types include the Pinto, Humboldt, and Northern Side-notched. Elko series points are found on Archaic sites, but have a long temporal range that apparently extends into the Formative era. The Archaic period pattern proposed for eastern Nevada, that of sites concentrated near lake edges followed by a movement to upland areas, is applicable for western Utah as well (Madsen 1982b).

The appearance of the bow and arrow, ca. 500 BC-AD 500, is indicated by change in point morphology. Rose Spring and Eastgate series points are found in late Archaic and early Formative contexts. This change is accompanied by an increased emphasis on larger game, particularly bison and pronghorn antelope.

The transition from Archaic to Fremont lifeways is not well-understood, but around AD 400 to 500 pottery and small amounts of maize begin to appear with Archaic type artifact assemblages. Around A.D. 800, village sites (characterized by pit houses, masonry structures, and evidence of cultigens) were occupied. However, there appears to be continued reliance on hunting and gathering, particularly in northern Utah where Fremont sites exhibit many Plains characteristics and horticulture was less important. The exact date and origins of the Fremont culture are disputed, with dates varying across the region. In northern Utah, the full Fremont complex occurs after AD 400. In the Uinta Basin, to the east of the project area, the Fremont presence has been dated to AD 650 (Marwitt 1986:163). Directly south of this area, dates as early as AD 160 to 380 have been recovered (Lindsay and Lund 1976; Martin and others 1983). South of the Great Salt Lake dates for Fremont sites cluster between AD 800 and 900.

The degree of variation found in Fremont sites, in combination with the disparity in absolute dates, has led to multiple theories of cultural origins for the Fremont, including Plains, Southwestern, and incipient Great Basin Archaic groups (Madsen 1980). According to Madsen, these groups acquired similar traits through trade or acceptance of a religious cult (as exhibited by the presence of rock art motifs and anthropomorphic figurines). This hypothesis, however, has not been widely accepted, nor has Aikens' (1966) theory that the Fremont originated out of Plains and Athapaskan bison hunters who entered the Great Basin around A.D. 500 and adopted Southwestern culture traits. The Fremont culture appears to exhibit continuity from the incipient Archaic tradition found in the Great Basin, combined with Southwestern influences in the form of architecture and horticulture.

The wide variety of Fremont adaptations has led several researchers to define regional variants of the Fremont culture. Madsen and Lindsay (1977) limit the classic Fremont to the Colorado Plateau. They label the Fremont occupations found in western Utah as Sevier. Marwitt (1970) has defined five regional variants of the Fremont based on material culture and subsistence and settlement patterns. Two of these variants, the Sevier and the Great Salt Lake, fall within the study area.

Sevier Fremont sites in general are smaller and occupied for shorter time periods as compared to Fremont sites located farther east. Fremont sites along the Plateau-Basin boundary are more permanent, while those found along the Utah-Nevada border appear to be seasonal in nature. The Sevier Fremont practiced a mixed subsistence strategy that involved a mixture of horticulture, and hunting and gathering. Emphasis varied from area to area with exploitation of marsh areas being the focus in some areas and horticulture in others (Marwitt 1986). In terms of material culture, including architectural styles and artifact assemblages, Sevier sites exhibit a wide range of variability. The presence of Sevier Gray, a locally made pottery type, however, is one diagnostic found consistently at sites in the Sevier region.

In the Great Salt Lake area, the Fremont subsistence economy was based almost entirely on hunting and gathering, especially in marsh edge environments. This pattern is probably a result of the salinity of the soil in the area, which would have made horticulture impossible. Diagnostics of the Great Salt Lake Fremont include cylindrical ground-stone pestles, slate knives, etched stone tablets, side-notched projectile points, and Great Salt Lake Gray, a sand-tempered gray ware.

Despite the variation among the Fremont, they are generally considered to be culturally related with differences resulting from regionally diversified Archaic origins, differences in the degree of interaction with other groups, and adaptations to different ecological niches.

In the project area, Fremont occupations date until ca. A.D. 1300 when they were replaced by the Numic groups whose descendants occupied the region in historic times. The exact relationship between the Numic-speaking Ute and Shoshone groups and Fremont is not clear. Some researchers feel that the Fremont were ancestral to the Numic groups (Gunnerson 1969; Rudy 1953). This view is not widely accepted due to the lack of cultural continuity between the two groups as well as linguistic evidence that indicates that Numic expansion into the Great Basin did not occur until ca. A.D. 1200 (Madsen 1982b). Artifact assemblages including

both Numic and Fremont pottery types indicate a contemporary occupation and at least some interaction between the two groups.

With the disappearance of the Fremont by the late fourteenth century, subsistence practices returned to the Archaic forms dominant before the Fremont. Julian Steward's ethnographic model for Numic subsistence, proposed seasonal foraging rounds by small family groups. Later researchers have postulated greater sedentism for those groups near more permanent resources. (Madsen 1982b:222).

Research Themes

Archaeological research in northwestern Utah is still driven by discussion of the applicability of Steward's ethnographic model of settlement and subsistence and how well this model applies to local as well as regional data. This research, in conjunction with continued emphasis on paleoenvironmental studies and prehistoric adaptations to changing environments, is at the center of the study of Great Basin prehistory. The origin and nature of Fremont occupations, particularly the role of horticulture in subsistence practices, also continues to be a central research theme. The date of Numic expansion into the area and their relationship to the Fremont is not known. Also much remains to be learned about the nature of Pre-Archaic occupations for which data are so scanty.

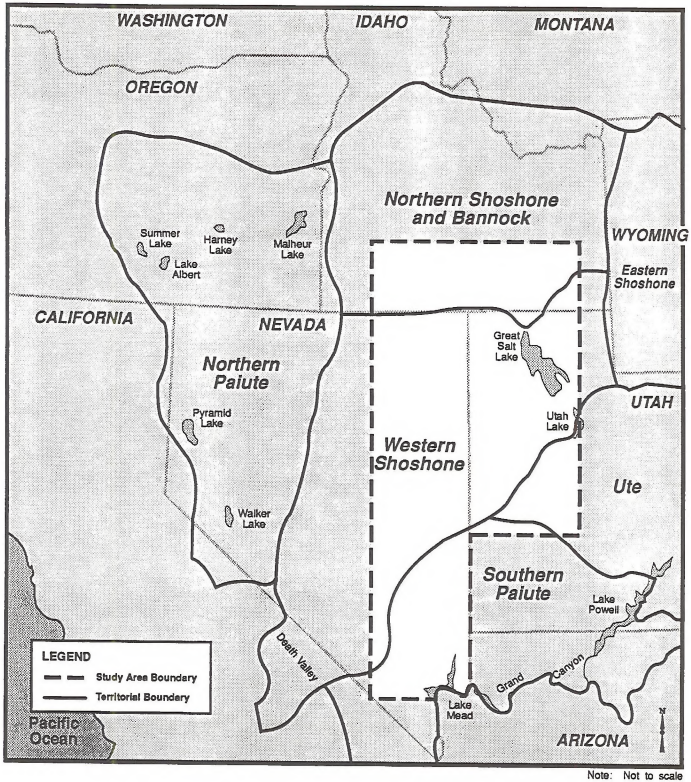
Ethnohistory

During the ethnohistoric era, the study area was occupied by the Northern Shoshone, Bannock, Western Shoshone, Ute, and Southern Paiute (Figure CR-2). Generally speaking, the Northern Shoshone and Bannock inhabited the project area in southern Idaho. The Western Shoshone ranged through eastern Nevada and northwestern Utah. The central portion of Utah was inhabited by the Ute while the Southern Paiute occupied southwestern Utah and southeastern Nevada. Summary sketches of each of these groups are provided below.

Northern Shoshone and Bannock

Language, Territory, and Environment

The Northern Shoshone speak Shoshone, a Central Numic dialect that belongs to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The Bannock, who lived among the Northern Shoshone, can be distinguished from them only linguistically. The Bannock speak a Northern Paiute dialect that belongs to the Western Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan family (Murphy and Murphy 1986:284). Exactly when the Bannock migrated from their original homeland in northern Nevada and eastern Oregon is uncertain. Steward (1938:200) feels that the Bannock and Northern Shoshone had jointly occupied the Snake River area since prehistoric times. Other



Note: Not to scale

Ethnohistoric Tribal Territories

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-2

authors place this intermingling of the two groups at a later date, after the acquisition of the horse sometime in the eighteenth century (Murphy and Murphy 1986; Trenholm and Carley 1964:22). Despite the linguistic difference, the Bannock are culturally very similar to the Northern Shoshone (Steward 1938:200).

The Northern Shoshone are distinguished from the Eastern Shoshone of western Wyoming and the Western Shoshone of Utah and Nevada primarily on the basis of differences in subsistence practices. Northern Shoshone culture reflected a blend of Plains, Plateau, and Basin cultures, which varied among individual Northern Shoshone groups themselves. These differences were conditioned by environmental opportunities within their territory. The boundaries between the Shoshone groups were not strictly defined. The Northern Shoshone often merged with their Shoshone neighbors to the east and south (Murphy and Murphy 1986:284).

The heart of Northern Shoshone territory is that area drained by the upper Salmon and Snake rivers of the Columbia Plateau region. This territory is bounded on the north by the Salmon River. The eastern, western, and southern boundaries correspond roughly to the boundaries of the state of Idaho (Murphy and Murphy 1986:286).

Southern Idaho is a part of the Columbia Plateau Province and is characterized by environmental and topographic diversity. The area north of the Snake River Plain contains two rugged mountain ranges, the Sawtooth and Bitterroot ranges. South of the Snake River, Great Basin landscape and vegetation predominate (Murphy and Murphy 1986:285).

Subsistence, Technology, and Trade

The environmental diversity that characterized the traditional territory of the Northern Shoshone provided for a variety of adaptations. Generally, however, the importance of salmon in the Northern Shoshone diet distinguished them from their Eastern and Western Shoshone neighbors. The eastern groups occupying the Fort Hall area (often referred to as "mixed bands of Shoshone and Bannock") depended more on the buffalo as a source of protein than groups located in southwestern Idaho and northern Utah, who did not acquire horses until after 1850. Mountain sheep, deer, elk, and antelope were hunted by all groups where available. Camas root, yampa root, tobacco root and bitter root were the major vegetal resources that they exploited (Murphy and Murphy 1986:285).

Subsistence practices of Northern Shoshone groups south of the Snake River were similar to those of the Western Shoshone. Besides salmon, they relied primarily on small game, and occasionally deer. They supplemented this diet with roots and berries. Those groups living near the Utah and Nevada borders also gathered pine nuts in Western Shoshone territory (Murphy and Murphy 1986:288-289).

Differences in Northern Shoshone material culture paralleled these patterns in subsistence practices to a large extent. The more southerly groups lived in conical lodges constructed of grass, sagebrush, or willow branches, similar to other Great Basin groups. Their clothing was usually made of rabbit fur (Murphy and Murphy 1986:295).

After acquiring the horse, the northern and eastern Idaho Shoshone also adopted the tepee, as well as buffalo robes and buckskin clothing, from the Plains groups (Trenholm and Carley 1964: 26). For all Northern Shoshone, basketry was generally more common than ceramic vessels, but crude clay containers were also made (Murphy and Murphy 1986:295).

Settlement Patterns and Social Organization

As discussed above, settlement patterns and social organization in large part reflected the environment of the area that each group occupied. Horse mounted groups acquired many Plains culture traits including a "band" organization (Steward 1938:202- 203). This band organization, however, was less structured than that of the Plains Indians. During the spring, the band broke down into smaller family groups for salmon fishing on the Snake River below Shoshone Falls. In the summer, these smaller groups traveled to the Camas Prairie, north of the Snake River, to dig camas roots. These smaller units would regroup in the fall into one large band for the buffalo hunt. The entire band then camped on the Snake River in the Fort Hall area in the winter (Steward 1938:202-205).

The unmounted Northern Shoshone groups had a more fluid social structure. Groups, generally named for their principal food sources, were usually associated with the geographic territory where this food source was common. An individual's association with that group was based only on his habitation in that geographic area (Murphy and Murphy 1960:316). The southwestern groups of Idaho Shoshone also followed the pattern of gathering in larger groups for the winter, dividing into smaller groups in the spring and summer (Steward 1938:216-219).

Life Cycle, Mythology, and Religion

Pregnancy and birth among the Northern Shoshone invoked dietary and other taboos for both parents. There were no formal coming of age ceremonies for either boys or girls. Northern Shoshone girls were isolated in menstrual huts with the onset of menstruation (Trenholm and Carley 1964:28).

Northern Shoshone religious practices centered around individual guardian spirits. Upon reaching puberty, adolescents would set out on a vision quest to acquire religious power. Those who were particularly powerful became shamans and shamans usually served as curers (Thomas and others 1986:296).

Group ceremonials practiced by the Northern Shoshone include the Round Dance and several dances borrowed from Plains groups. The Round Dance was generally performed during the fall (Steward 1938:193). Other dances were often held during the summer, often at Camas Prairie, to celebrate abundance and to socialize (Thomas and others 1986:300).

Western Shoshone

Language, Territory and Environment

Northwestern Utah and northeastern Nevada were traditionally occupied by the Western Shoshone, including the Goshute. Despite their name, the Goshute are a group of Western Shoshone who intermingled with the Ute (Steward 1938). The Goshute are culturally similar to other Western Shoshone groups, with the major distinction being that they occupied more environmentally marginal areas (Thomas and others 1986:262). All Western Shoshone speak dialects of Central Numic, which is a branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family (Thomas and others 1986:262).

Western Shoshone territory extended from southeastern California, near Death Valley, through central and northeastern Nevada into northwestern Utah. The northern boundary corresponded generally to the Idaho state line. The western boundary was roughly the Humboldt River drainage. Excluding the Goshute, the eastern boundary was the Utah-Nevada border.

Goshute territory extended east from the Deep Creek Valley on the Nevada border to the Wasatch Mountains. It was bounded on the north by the Great Salt Lake and on the south by the northern tip of Sevier Lake and the north bank of the lower Sevier River, where they mixed somewhat with the Pahvant Ute (Steward 1938:134; Thomas and others 1986:264). The Goshute population was largely concentrated around the southern edge of the Great Salt Lake Desert in two separate areas: the Deep Creek Range area on the Nevada-Utah border, including Deep Creek Valley and Trout Creek, and the area south of the Great Salt Lake in the Tooele and Skull valleys (Malouf 1974:37).

Western Shoshone population centered on broad valleys located between north-south trending mountain ranges (Steward 1938:11). The entire area is extremely arid. This is particularly true for Goshute territory, which encompasses the Great Salt Lake Desert, a level plain of alkali and pure salt that supports no vegetation and has no fresh water (Steward 1938:134).

Subsistence, Technology, and Trade

The extreme poverty of Western Shoshone culture was remarked upon by many of the early trappers and explorers of that region (for example, see Bryant 1948; Russel 1921; and Simpson 1876). This poverty was a result of the extremely inhospitable nature of their environment. Floral resources, particularly pine nuts, were the staples of the Western Shoshone diet (Thomas and others 1986:266). Seeds and berries were gathered in moister areas, generally mountains, marshes, and stream borders. Broadcasting of wild seeds was reported in some areas, but generally did not play a major part in Western Shoshone subsistence practices (Steward 1938).

The Western Shoshone supplemented their diet with meat from bighorn sheep, antelope, and deer when available. In Goshute territory, the antelope was the largest game animal, and smaller game, including lizards, snakes, fish, birds, and insects, played a larger role in their subsistence practices. Rabbits, were an important part of the Goshute diet (Steward 1938:137-138; Malouf 1974:49-51).

As might be expected, Western Shoshone material culture was simple, reflecting the poverty of their environment. Corrals, nets, snares, traps, skewers, and deadfalls were used for the hunt. Baskets were an essential household item among the Western Shoshone. They were used for collecting and winnowing plant material, carrying water, and preparing foods (Thomas and others 1986:269). Sticks were burned and sharpened and used to dig for roots. Manos and metates were used as grinding implements (Malouf 1974:62; Thomas and others 1986:269). Stone tools were made from chalcedony, obsidian, and other metamorphic and igneous materials. Pottery was made in the pre-contact period but this technology appears to have been dropped after contact (Malouf 1974:68).

Clothing tended to be scanty. Fur clothing was preferred, with rabbit skin being among the most common, but antelope, bighorn, and deer skins were also used. When skins were unavailable, bark or grass was used. (Thomas and others 1986:269).

Dwellings were simple; the Western Shoshone often inhabited caves and rockshelters or built conical brush shelters made of juniper poles thatched with bark and branches (Malouf 1974:59- 61; Thomas and others 1986:268). In the summer, even less substantial semi-circular structures made of sagebrush served as windbreaks and sun shades (Thomas and others 1986:268).

Settlement Patterns and Social Organization

The scarcity of water and other resources kept group size small. Families and small groups of families foraged in relative isolation in spring, summer, and fall. In the winter, larger and more stable villages were formed. These alliances were informal, and group membership was not static (Steward 1938; Thomas and others 1986:266).

The Western Shoshone followed a systematic, seasonal foraging round. In early spring, edible greens in the lowlands were a major source of food. In the summer, seeds, berries, and roots were collected from the valleys and foothills (Thomas and others 1986:266). In the early fall, nuts were harvested in piñon groves generally located in the foothills between 5,000 and 8,000 feet. Caches of seeds and nuts were established and utilized during the winter. Winter camps were therefore often established near these caches, generally located in the low foothills (Thomas and others 1986:266). The communal hunt, particularly for antelope, was also an occasion for large group gatherings (Malouf 1974:43-44).

Life Cycle, Mythology and Religion

Beginning with pregnancy, there were certain taboos that were followed by both men and women generally until several months after birth. The first rite of passage occurred for young girls after the onset of menstruation during which they were isolated in menstrual huts, observed strict dietary taboos, and could not have any contact with men. Puberty rites, per se, were not observed for boys, although the Goshute practiced rituals surrounding the first hunt (Malouf 1974). After death, the corpse was either cremated, burned in the structure where the person died, or buried in caves, rock slides or talus slopes (Thomas and others 1986:270-271).

The Western Shoshone religious system centered around the cure and prevention of sickness. Important curing powers were limited to shamans, although individuals often had a personal relationship with a spirit. Spiritual power was gained through dreams (Thomas and others 1986:271).

Another focus of religious belief centered around hunting of large game, particularly during the antelope drive, when the antelope shaman used his special powers to charm the souls of the antelope and ensure the success of the hunt (Malouf 1974:47; Thomas and others 1986:267). Magical charms and rituals were also sometimes used by individual hunters (Malouf 1974:42).

The Round Dance was the primary group ceremonial activity. Among the Shoshone of eastern Nevada, the Round Dance generally took place during the fall at the time of the piñon harvest. The Goshute held their Round Dance during the spring in conjunction with the antelope drive (Steward 1938:237; Thomas and others 1986:272-273).

Ute

Language, Territory and Environment

The Ute belong to the Southern Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. In the mid nineteenth century, the Utes occupied territory from east of the Rocky Mountains to the Oquirrh Mountains on the west, and from the Yampa River and the Uintah Mountains on the north to the San Juan River on the south (Callaway and others 1986:336; Jorgenson 1972:29). The acquisition of the horse in the mid 1600s enabled them to range far from this traditional territory out onto the plains east of the Rockies and south into New Mexico and Arizona (Jorgenson 1972:29).

The Utes were organized into several large bands that generally were defined by the geographical territory that they traditionally occupied. Differences in these groups were determined primarily by their subsistence practices, which were proscribed by the resources available to them. Other differences resulted from their uneven acquisition of the horse

(Smith 1974:29). The more easterly bands who occupied Colorado and eastern Utah had much earlier and easier access to horses, while the western bands never acquired horses in large numbers.

The territory of the Pahvant band extended south of Utah Lake to the deserts surrounding Sevier Lake west of the Wasatch Mountains almost to the Nevada border. The southern boundary of the Pahvant is less well defined and overlaps with Southern Paiute territory probably at Sevier Lake and the Beaver River (Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b:40). Pahvant Ute territory was less environmentally favorable than the territories of other Ute bands. The Pahvant territory consisted of a series of ranges and valleys surrounded on the west by desert, with the Sevier River being the only major drainage in the area (Steward 1974:84).

Subsistence, Technology, and Trade

Pahvant Ute subsistence can be characterized by scarcity of food resources (Smith 1974:47). Deer were the preferred meat source, although they also generally depended a great deal on rabbits and other small game (Smith 1974:46-51). The Pahvant Ute also ate rodents, reptiles, and insects (Smith 1974:49-50). Vegetable foods, such as berries, seeds, and roots made up approximately 40 percent of the Ute diet (Callaway and others 1986:341). Particularly important among these floral resources were piñon nuts (Callaway and others 1986:343).

Pahvant Ute material culture was fairly similar to other Great Basin groups. Baskets were used for collecting and processing seeds and berries, and as water jugs. There is archaeological evidence of pottery being fairly prevalent in the Utah Valley in late prehistoric times, although the importance of ceramic manufacture appeared to wane after contact. Digging sticks were used to collect roots. Manos and metates were the primary grinding implements. Chipped stone tools were made from a variety of materials with obsidian and chert being the preferred material (Callaway and others 1986:346-348).

Pahvant Ute material culture was distinguished from eastern Ute bands by their lack of fine buckskin and tepees. Pahvant Utes often wore clothing of woven vegetal material, although tanned fur, particularly rabbit, was worn during colder weather when available (Callaway and others 1986:345). They occupied brush shelters or wickiups constructed of juniper poles tied together at the top, then piled with brush or bark (Smith 1974:35-36).

Settlement Patterns and Social Organization

The environment of Pahvant Ute territory was very inhospitable. The Sevier River and the western slope of the Pahvant Mountains on the edges of the Escalante and Sevier Deserts were the only areas suitable for long term habitation (Steward 1974:84).

In the spring and summer, the Pahvant Ute foraged in small groups of four to five households. In the fall, they would gather in slightly larger groups near piñon groves for piñon nut harvesting and deer hunting (Callaway and others 1986:343). In late fall, antelope drives were held (Smith 1974:55). In the winter, larger groups of approximately 10

households would aggregate in areas of plentiful water and fuel, near caches of dried seeds, berries and meat (Smith 1974:124).

Social organization among the Pahvant Ute was generally informal and band membership was very fluid (Smith 1974:123). Leadership was based on natural skill or wisdom in subsistence activities as well as charisma. The role of the leader was mainly in determining when and where the group would move (Smith 1974:125). This structure became more formalized after the acquisition of the horse, but in Utah, horses were never generally available to most Utes. They were acquired by some groups in the first half of the nineteenth century, and sometimes mounted individuals from several small bands would unite under a leader for purposes of raiding. Generally these loyalties tended to be temporary, although they became more permanent after Mormon settlement of the area (Smith 1974:121-127).

Life Cycle, Mythology and Religion

Pregnancy and birth among the Ute were accompanied by the observance of many taboos and rituals. Puberty rites for boys and girls were the same as among the Goshute. Upon menstruation girls were isolated in menstrual huts and observed strict dietary taboos. Ute boys were not allowed to eat their first kill. Individuals were allowed to select their spouses and divorce was fairly common. After death, a corpse was washed, painted and dressed in its best clothes, then placed in a rock crevice or cave with the head towards the east. The deceased's possessions and sometimes their dwellings were burned (Callaway and others 1986:350-352; Smith 1974:147-152).

Traditional Ute religious beliefs centered around the curing of illness. Shamans received their power through dreams in which animals taught them curing rituals (Smith 1974:152-154). The Sun Dance, introduced to the Ute from the Eastern Shoshone in 1890, is performed for the good of the group as well as the individual and is now a source of curing powers (Jorgenson 1972:177).

Southern Paiute

Language, Territory and Environment

Like the Ute, the Southern Paiute belong to the Southern Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan family. Southern Paiute territory extends south from the Sevier Lake area in southern Utah to the deserts of northwestern Arizona, southeastern California and southern Nevada, with the Colorado River generally serving as the southern and eastern border (Kelly and Fowler 1986:368).

The Southern Paiute inhabited the Basin and Range and the Colorado Plateau physiographic provinces. Their environment has been described as "a sagebrush-juniper semidesert" (Manners 1974:49). It is essentially a continuation of the topography of the Pahvant Ute territory, which consists of a series of mountain ranges and valleys. Much of their territory is

arid, particularly in southern Nevada and California within the Mojave Desert, but there is more water in the higher elevations and along the Colorado River and its tributaries (Steward 1938:180).

Subsistence, Technology and Trade

Southern Paiute subsistence was very similar to that of other Great Basin groups, with an emphasis on gathering and small game hunting. Rabbits, rodents, certain reptiles, and insects were eaten by some groups. Bear, elk, deer, antelope, and mountain sheep were available in small numbers. Floral resources, however, were the most important part of the Southern Paiute diet. Roots, berries, and seeds, especially piñon nuts, were staples (Kelly and Fowler 1986:370).

The Southern Paiute economy was distinguished from the neighboring Shoshone and Ute groups by the practice of irrigated horticulture, presumably as a result of contact with Puebloan groups to the south. The importance and prevalence of agriculture among the Southern Paiute has been disputed (for example, Kelly and Fowler 1986; Steward 1938; Stoffle and others 1983). Common cultigens included corn, squash, melons, gourds, beans, sunflower, and winter wheat (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371).

Garden plots were small and relatively few. They were planted in the spring and then usually left relatively untended until the fall, while the normal seasonal hunting and gathering round was maintained (Manners 1974:73). The focus for this agricultural activity was the Virgin and Muddy rivers and their tributaries (Stoffle and Dobyns 1982a:59).

The most important item of manufacture was basketry, used for the collection and processing of floral resources and as water jugs. Some Southern Paiute groups made crude pottery, oftentimes leaving the pots unfired. Clothing consisted of simple skin or vegetable fiber aprons or breechcloths. Skin capes or rabbit-skin robes were worn in the winter when available. During the winter, Southern Paiutes lived in lodges constructed of interlocking juniper poles piled with bark, grass, or brush. Some groups also used caves for shelter during colder weather. In the summer, less formal structures such as shades and windbreaks were constructed (Kelly and Fowler 1986:371-375).

Settlement Patterns and Social Organization

The seasonal round of the Southern Paiute was very similar to that of the other Great Basin groups. Beginning in the spring, they foraged for greens in the lowlands where temperatures were warmer. In the summer, they collected seeds, roots, and berries in the valleys and foothill slopes. In the fall, groups gathered in the areas of abundant piñon nuts (Manners 1974:76). Winters were spent near food caches and in areas of good hunting (Manners 1974:86). Winter was also the time of the communal rabbit drive (Lowie 1924:197).

The level of social organization present among the Southern Paiute has been disputed. Powell and Ingalls (1874) counted 31 "tribes" among the Southern Paiute. Kelly (1964) defines fifteen

separate "bands," each associated with a definite territory. Stewart (1942) adds another group to this total, but basically agrees that each was a distinct unit, stating that each band had "a political leader, a defined area, and a distinguishing name." Steward (1974:98) disagrees with this assessment. He concluded that the family was the only stable sociopolitical unit, with groups of families aggregating in winter villages under a village "chief." According to Steward (1938:257), these winter units were only temporary liaisons whose composition varied from year to year. Manners (1974:85) agrees with Steward, arguing that the scarcity of natural resources in the area dictated that the population would be dispersed, group size small, and social cohesion limited.

Kelly and Fowler (1986) adopt the division into 16 bands but refer to them as subgroups, which were in turn made up of "economic clusters." These smaller groups probably correspond to the "tribes" defined by Powell and Ingalls and were made up of loose aggregates of households that tended to forage together, returning to the same spring or agricultural sites. Although group movement varied, each group had an area that they reoccupied regularly. Group size varied from a minimum of one to two households up to 20 (Kelly and Fowler 1986:380).

Life Cycle, Mythology and Religion Life Cycle, Mythology and Religion

Birth was accompanied by an elaborate set of rituals and customs. Puberty rites were similar to other Great Basin groups. Girls were isolated at menstruation and followed dietary and other taboos. A boy and his parents were not allowed to eat any meat from his kill until after he was old enough to marry. Traditionally, corpses were cremated although some groups began depositing the dead in washes and clefts after Mormon colonization. The personal property of the deceased was destroyed and some accounts tell of killing a relative to provide company for the dead (Kelly and Fowler 1986).

Religion centered on curing and preventing illness. Shamans received their power through dreams very similar to the dreams of Ute shamans. Southern Paiute shamans traveled to specific caves to receive these dreams (Kelly and Fowler 1986:383). There are several group dances that seem to be traditional. These dances focus on success in the hunt. Other group dances, such as the Ghost Dance and the Ute Bear Dance, were borrowed from other groups (Kelly and Fowler 1986:384).

History

Idaho

What is now the state of Idaho was once claimed by France as part of its New World empire. In 1763, France ceded Canada to Great Britain and the Territory of Louisiana went to Spain. The Territory of Louisiana was reacquired by France in 1800 and sold to the United States of America in 1803. However, the boundary between the United States and Canada was unclear, and a treaty in 1818 allowed for the joint occupation of the northwest portion of

Louisiana, then known as the Oregon Territory. In 1846 it was agreed that the border between the United States and Canada would be the 49th Parallel, and what is now Idaho was administered as part of the Territory of Oregon until 1853, when it was included within the Territory of Washington. Idaho Territory was created by the U.S. Congress in 1863, and Idaho achieved statehood in 1890.

Exploration and the Fur Trade

After Lewis and Clark made their historic trip to the Pacific Coast in 1804-1806, it was the fur trade that lured other Americans to explore the Far West. Fur traders out of St. Louis were quick to follow the footsteps of Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. Manuel Lisa, who later organized the Missouri Fur Company, employed John Colter, a former member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, in 1807, to open trading relations with the Indian tribes of western Wyoming and Montana. In 1810, one of Lisa's partners, Andrew Henry, attempted to operate a trading post at the Three Forks of the Missouri in Montana, but was frustrated by the hostility of the Blackfeet. So, with John Colter as his guide, Henry moved his men to a post on the upper Snake River in Idaho for a brief period, and then returned to St. Louis (Harris 1952; Oglesby 1963).

In the meantime, John Jacob Astor, a New York fur merchant, created the Pacific Fur Company in 1810, and sent a ship around the horn to establish a post at the mouth of the Columbia River, known as Astoria. An overland expedition, headed by one of Astor's partners, Wilson Price Hunt, was then dispatched to reinforce Astoria. Hunt, led by three hunters who had previously worked for Andrew Henry, took his group from the Missouri River through Wyoming and over Union Pass into Idaho. Their route across Idaho basically followed the Snake River, and they reached Astoria in February 1812. In June 1812, Robert Stuart headed a party going east from Astoria. To avoid the Blackfeet, Stuart's group traveled to the Bear River Valley, and eventually discovered South Pass in Wyoming as a means of crossing the continental divide (Rollins 1935; Irving 1964).

The War of 1812 disrupted the American fur trade in the Far West. Astoria was taken over by the Canadian Northwest Company in 1813, and renamed Fort George. In 1816 the British fur traders organized the Snake River Brigade, under former Astorian Donald McKenzie, to work eastward along the headwaters of the Columbia to the Rockies. In 1817 McKenzie established Fort Nez Perce on the Walla Walla River and led his brigade into the interior along the Snake River. In 1821 the Northwest Company was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company, with Fort Vancouver as its headquarters on the Columbia River, under the leadership of John McLaughlin. The Hudson's Bay Company continued to utilize the Snake River Brigade to trap and trade as far as southeastern Idaho.

The interests of St. Louis merchants in the Rocky Mountain fur trade were revived by the successes of William Ashley, who in 1824 sent bands of trappers over South Pass. In the fall of 1824, one of Ashley's men, Jedediah Smith, made his way through Idaho to the Hudson's Bay Company's Flathead Post (Morgan 1953). Ashley personally led an expedition to the Rockies in 1825, and had his men gather on Henry's Fork in southwestern Wyoming that July for the first mountain rendezvous. The concept of a yearly rendezvous, initiated by

Ashley, became the focus of the American Rocky Mountain fur trading system for the next 25 years. Traders from St. Louis would annually bring goods to a set location in the mountains and exchange merchandise with the trappers for beaver pelts (Wishart 1979). Most of the rendezvous were held in Wyoming or Utah, but the meeting of 1832 was in Pierre's Hole in Idaho (Gowans 1985).

Nathaniel Wyeth attended the 1832 rendezvous in Pierre's Hole, and then proceeded to Oregon in an attempt to establish a relationship with the Hudson's Bay Company. He returned east in 1833, making an arrangement with the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to supply them with merchandise for the following year. Wyeth came back to the rendezvous on Ham's Fork of the Green River in 1834 only to find his contract snubbed. So he took his goods to the Snake River, where he established the trading post of Fort Hall (Young 1899). Wyeth left this post in the hands of his men and continued to Oregon, where he remained until 1836, when he sold Fort Hall to the Hudson's Bay Company. The British also operated Fort Boise in southwestern Idaho, which the Hudson's Bay Company had originally founded in 1834 to offset Wyeth's post. Fort Hall was said to have continued as a trading post until 1857, but only in a desultory fashion for its last years (Beal 1942).

Overland Migration and Transportation

By 1840, the last year the American Fur Company held a rendezvous, the Rocky Mountain fur trade was in decline. The price of beaver pelts was falling as silk was becoming the new popular material for hats, and the Americans could not successfully compete with the Hudson's Bay Company. However, the fur traders left their mark on the West by opening routes to California and Oregon. The trails blazed by the mountain men eventually were utilized by emigrants traveling to the Pacific Coast. First came the American missionaries, who wished to convert the Native Americans of the Northwest. They were followed by farmers, who wanted to settle a new land.

In 1834, Jason Lee became the first American missionary to travel overland to Oregon, in company with Nathaniel Wyeth. Then came Marcus Whitman and Henry Spaulding, with their wives, journeying in 1836 to the rendezvous on the Green River with the American Fur Company caravan and continuing to Fort Hall and Oregon with a party from the Hudson's Bay Company. Another group of missionaries, headed by William Gray, followed the trappers' footsteps to Oregon in 1838. That same year, Jason Lee returned east, and in a speech in Peoria, Illinois inspired the first group of American farmers to attempt to emigrate to the Pacific coast. In 1839, the so-called "Peoria Party," lead by Thomas J. Farnham, made their way via Colorado to Fort Hall, then on to Oregon (Farnham 1843; Lee 1916; Hafen and Hafen 1955; Drury 1963-66).

In 1840, Joel Walker headed the first emigrant family to travel overland to Oregon, accompanied by three missionary couples. They made their way westward from the last American Fur Company rendezvous, guided by the mountain man Robert Newell, who claimed that this was the first party to take wagons from the Green River to Fort Hall (Johansen 1957). The Bartleson-Bidwell party of 1841 is generally acknowledged as the first major emigrant train to journey west. This group, which included the Catholic priest Father

DeSmet, was guided to Fort Hall by the former fur trader Thomas Fitzpatrick. At Soda Springs the Bartleson-Bidwell party broke apart, with one contingent heading to California and another going to Oregon (Bidwell 1964; Lavender 1963). Between 1840 and 1860, some 65,000 people traveled overland to Oregon (Unruh 1979).

In Idaho, the main Oregon Trail followed the Bear River to Soda Springs, then turned northward along the Portneuf River, over the Chesterfield Mountains to Ross Fork, and up the Snake River to Fort Hall. From Fort Hall the trail stayed along the Snake, past American Falls, to the Raft River, where the California Trail split off to the southwest along a route blazed in 1843 through the City of Rocks. The Hudspeth Cutoff was used by many emigrants to shorten the route from Soda Springs to the California Trail. Oregon bound traffic continued up the Snake past Twin Falls. After crossing the river at Three Island Crossing, the main branch of the Oregon Trail went just north of present-day Mountain Home to Boise, along the north side of the Boise River, crossing the Snake again and heading into what is now the State of Oregon. An alternative route was to stay on the south side of the Snake River from Three Island Crossing to Boise (Cramer 1973, 1974a, 1974b; Franzwa 1982; Haines 1981). In 1978, portions of the Oregon Trail were designated as a National Historic Trail.

The Oregon Trail was not the only early road in Idaho. With the discovery of minerals in the region, new routes of travel, both north and west, were opened. In 1863 A.J. Oliver founded a stage line that connected Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana. A year later, Ben Holladay's Overland Stage Company was running two lines through Idaho; one from Salt Lake City to the Dalles in Washington, and the other to Helena, Montana. Holladay sold out to Wells Fargo and Company in 1866. Even after construction of the railroad, stage lines were utilized to reach towns in the interior. In 1889 John Hailey had the contract to carry mail from Kelton, Utah to the Dalles. Kelton served as the distribution point for many freight companies shipping to Idaho (Beal 1942).

What made the Oregon Trail obsolete was the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869. This railroad, built westward from Omaha by the Union Pacific and eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific, went through Utah along the route opened by the overland pioneers to California.

In 1871 Mormon leaders in Utah organized the Utah Northern Railroad Company, with the intent of linking the Central Pacific, through the Cache Valley, with the mining areas of Idaho via a northern terminus at Soda Springs. Businessmen in Montana were quick to realize the importance of gaining a connection with the Utah Northern, but the idea was put on hold by the Panic of 1873. In 1878 the Utah Northern was sold to a new corporation, the Utah and Northern Railway Company, controlled by Jay Gould of the Union Pacific, with the goal of completing the line from Franklin, Idaho to Montana. By the end of 1881, the railroad was finished to Butte. Along its route, new towns were platted, including Pocatello and Idaho Falls. Pocatello soon was competing with Kelton, Utah as the major shipping point to western Idaho.

A railroad was also planned that would extend from Wyoming to Oregon, parallel to the old Oregon Trail corridor, but mostly on the northern side of the Snake River (whereas the Oregon Trail was mainly on the south bank). In 1882 the Oregon Shortline Railroad

Company was created as a thinly veiled subsidiary of the Union Pacific. It began at Granger, Wyoming, going up the Ham's Fork River, over the Bear River Divide, to the Snake River Valley, reaching American Falls by 1882, and continuing past Boise into Oregon by 1884. This railroad also played a role in platting new townsites, through the Idaho-Oregon Land Improvement Company. Headed by Robert Strahorn, this company founded the towns of Shoshone, Mountain Home, and Caldwell. In 1883 the Oregon Shortline built a branch to Hailey, and other branches connected the main line with Boise in the early 1880s, and with Twin Falls shortly after the turn of the century.

Mining and Settlement

In 1860, Elias Pierce, an Indian trader to the Nez Perce, was one of the first to find gold in Idaho. His prospecting party made discoveries on Orofino Creek, a northern tributary of the Clearwater River. The Orofino mining district was formed early in 1861. The Salmon River minerals were discovered in 1861 by prospectors from Orofino (Greever 1963).

South of the Snake River, Michael Jordon found gold in the Owyhees, and the towns of Silver City and Ruby City were born. A smelter was erected at Bullion City in 1874. North of the Snake, Warren Callahan had found galena deposits in the Woods River district as early as 1864, but this area was not opened for mining until after 1879, when profitable methods of smelting the silver and lead ores were known. Four smelters were operating there in the early 1880s and Salmon City and Hailey grew up as mining boom towns (Beal 1942; Peterson 1976).

Moses Splawn and George Grimes discovered gold in the Boise Basin in 1862. A year later the area had about 17,000 miners and the towns of Idaho City, Placerville, and Centerville sprang into existence. Adjacent to the basin, the South Boise mines were discovered in 1863. To protect the area, the U.S. Army established a military base at Fort Boise in 1863. The town of Boise grew up next to the fort, becoming the territorial capital, wresting the honor from Lewiston in 1865.

The mines of Idaho soon attracted Chinese, many of whom had originally come to the western United States to work on the railroads. Distinctive Chinese communities were known in Silver City and Boise. By 1870 about half the miners in Idaho were Chinese. Unfortunately, they also met with hostility from white miners (Peterson 1976).

Farming and Ranching

The beginning of livestock raising and farming in Idaho can be traced to the mining rushes, as the prospectors created a ready market for agricultural products. At first, such goods came via the Oregon territory, until ranches and farms were established in Idaho. Con Shea was said to have brought the first Texas cattle to the Boise region in 1867. Soon ranches were established in the Jordon Valley. Cattle were driven from Oregon to Wyoming across the Camas Prairie during the 1880s. At the peak of this activity, as many as 200,000 head were moved along the cattle trail (Gehr and others 1982).

Ranchers also settled the area south of the Snake River. Charles Gamble came to the Raft River Valley with a herd of Texas cattle in 1866, and operated a ranch for the Shirley Company. By 1883 some 2500 people resided in the area. The village of Elba was established on Cassia Creek in 1872 (Beal 1942).

Southern Idaho was once viewed as part of the State of Deseret, created in 1849 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS or Mormons) who colonized the Great Basin. The Mormons played a major role in the agricultural development of the area. They first came to Idaho in 1855 when Thomas Smith led 27 Mormons to found a mission at Fort Lemhi to convert the Indians of the Salmon River Valley. The mission was abandoned in 1858 after an attack by a band of Bannock and Shoshoni Indians. The Mormons were not totally discouraged, and went on to establish the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Idaho, initiated in 1860, when 13 families, led by Thomas Smart, moved into the northern Cache Valley, founding the town of Franklin.

In 1863 Mormon Church leader Brigham Young arranged for the colonization of the Bear River Valley, appointing Charles Rich to head the venture. Rich, with 30 families, founded Paris, Idaho. Within a year the valley had 1100 Mormon residents. In 1864 a group of Mormons moved to the Malad Valley, where they found Henry Peck living in an old adobe fort. The community of Malad became a regional service center for the southeastern portion of Idaho Territory, and the Oneida County seat in 1866. The Mormons began to spread out across to the upper Snake River, and by 1877 there were over 30 Mormon communities in Idaho (Beal 1942).

The Mormons were some of the first to construct cooperative irrigation works in Idaho. For example, in 1860 William Nelson and James Parker laid out an irrigation ditch from Spring Creek to Franklin. In 1871 a group of Preston farmers formed the Cub River and Worm Creek Canal Company and built a 15 mile long canal, at a cost of $30,000, to irrigate 15,000 acres. Between 1881 and 1885, 28 canal projects were initiated in the upper Snake River Valley (Beal 1942). One of the first attempts to build a major privately financed irrigation project in Idaho was begun by the Idaho Mining and Irrigation Company, which started construction of the New York Canal near Boise in the early 1880s. This project ran into financial troubles, and was not completed until 1906, when it was taken over by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The passage of the Carey Act in 1894 made it easier for private enterprise to construct large scale irrigation works, and stimulated several reclamation projects along the Snake River in Idaho. By 1905 Milner Dam was completed under a Carey Act contract and a canal fed water to irrigate 60,000 acres south of the Snake River, where the town of Twin Falls was established. Eventually, 270,000 acres of land were sold (Peterson 1976), and by 1940 some 25,000 people resided in the vicinity of the south side tract. Another project was completed on the north side of the Snake River in 1908, with 129,319 acres sold. It resulted in the founding of the town Jerome, and by 1940, 15,000 people resided within the north side tract (Beal 1942).

In 1902 the Newlands Act resulted in the creation of the U.S. Reclamation Service and one of the first reclamation projects built by the agency was at Minidoka, Idaho. The dam on the Snake River, completed in 1906, provided irrigation water for some 116,000 acres and

generated electricity for the region (Robinson 1979). As a result of the project, the towns of Rupert and Burley were founded in 1906. By 1940 some 14,500 people were residing in the area (Beal 1942). The federal government also built a dam at American Falls in 1927. These major irrigation projects led to a change in the types of crops raised in southern Idaho, with farmers switching from alfalfa and grain to beans, sugar beets, and potatoes (Peterson 1976).

Federal Government and Land Management

The first presence of the United States government in Idaho was a military one aimed at protecting the frontier and controlling the Indians. The early Euro-American settlers of Idaho came in conflict with the Native Americans, whose lands they usurped. Indians would sometimes raid emigrant trains on the Oregon Trail. In retaliation, Colonel Patrick Conner led federal troops from Utah in an attack upon a camp of Shoshone on the Bear River in 1863, killing some 400 people. In 1867 the U.S. government set aside a reservation at Fort Hall for the Shoshone and Bannock tribes. Between 1866 and 1868 the Shoshone and Paiute conducted raids against the miners in southwestern Idaho, known as the "Snake War," which was terminated by a military force under General George Cooke. The last Indian campaign was the so-called "Bannock War" of 1878. To fulfill its military mission in Idaho, the government erected a number of forts. The army briefly occupied Fort Hall in 1849-1850, and reestablished it as a military post from 1870 to 1883 to deal with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians at the Fort Hall Reservation (Frazer 1965).

The federal government also influenced historical settlement patterns through their management of public lands. Areas of timber within Idaho were set aside as forest reserves, beginning with the Sawtooth Forest Reserve in 1905. A year later it was increased to cover three million acres. In 1908 the Sawtooth National Forest was created (D'Easum 1977). As mentioned above, the federal government also played a major role in the development of farming in southern Idaho.

During the Second World War the federal government removed Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast, confining them to "relocation camps" in the interior. One such camp was at Minidoka. Also during the war, in 1943, the Mountain Home air base was opened.

Nevada

The modern state of Nevada was originally within the vast territory north of Mexico claimed by Spain. It was then part of the Republic of Mexico from 1821 to 1848, when it was acquired by the United States of America at the conclusion of the Mexican-American War. In 1849, the Mormons included the entire Great Basin within their proposed State of Deseret. Most of what is now Nevada was then administered by the Territory of Utah after 1850. A portion of southern Nevada was once considered part of the Territory of Arizona. In 1861 the Territory of Nevada was created and in 1864 Nevada achieved statehood.

Exploration and the Fur Trade

Although Father Francisco Garces crossed the extreme southern tip of Nevada in 1776, the first Euro-Americans to explore Nevada were fur traders. In 1826-1827, Jedediah Smith led an expedition of American trappers from the Bear River Valley of Utah through Nevada to California and back. Following the Virgin River the party entered Nevada near modern Bunkerville and left near Needles. They returned east through central Nevada, along the same general route as present Highway 6 (Morgan 1953).

American merchants were not uncontested in the Rocky Mountain fur trade. In 1828 Peter Skene Ogden led the Hudson's Bay Company's Snake River Brigade from Fort Nez Perce to the Humboldt River in northern Nevada. They wintered in the Salt Lake Valley of Utah and in the Spring of 1829 returned to Nevada, following the Humboldt River to the Humboldt Sink, and then turned north back to Fort Nez Perce. In the Fall of 1829 Ogden retraced his steps down the Humboldt, and made his way to California via a route southward along the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada to the Colorado River (Cline 1974).

In 1832, former U. S. Army Captain, Benjamin Bonneville dispatched a trapping party under Joseph Walker to California. Walker led his men along a route similar to that taken by Ogden five years earlier, down the Humboldt River through northern Nevada over the Sierra Nevada into the Yosemite area. They were probably the first Euro-Americans to visit the area. They returned east over Walker Pass at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, through the Owens Valley, back to the Humboldt (Leonard 1978).

Merchants based in New Mexico also participated in the fur trade. William Wolfskill and George Yount headed a trapping expedition from Abiquiu, New Mexico to San Gabriel, California in 1830. It generally followed the route blazed by Jedediah Smith from the Virgin River to the Colorado River known later as the Old Spanish Trail (Hafen and Hafen 1954). Also in 1830, Antonio Armijo led a trading party from Abiquiu to San Gabriel along a variation of the Old Spanish Trail.

Overland Migration and Transportation

Three main transcontinental overland routes through Nevada were used by emigrants going to California. These are referred to as the California Trail, the Old Spanish Trail, Mormon Road and the Overland Trail. The California Trail basically followed the route blazed by the British fur trader Peter Ogden along the Humboldt River. It was first traveled as an emigrant road by a portion of the Bartleson-Bidwell party in 1841, and became the most popular of the overland routes.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 greatly stimulated overland migration patterns. What had begun as a small trickle of pioneers became a flood of emigrants. From 1840 to 1848 less than 3,000 people made the journey to California. Between 1849 and 1860 the numbers swelled to over 200,000 transcontinental travelers (Unruh 1979).

The California Trail should not be thought of as a single road. It had many cutoffs and diversions. The main trail, starting from the Raft River in southern Idaho, followed Cassia Creek past present day Elba and Almo, to City of Rocks. It then went southwest through Junction Valley, over Granite Pass, and descended along Goose Creek into Utah and Nevada. In northeastern Nevada, the California Trail followed Rock Spring Creek and Thousand Springs Creek to the head of the Humboldt River. Early emigrant trains went through Bishop Creek Canyon, while later parties diverted along Town Creek to the site of the modern town of Wells. Camping spots along this portion of the route included the vicinity of the Horseshoe Ranch on Goose Creek, the Eccles Ranch near Emigrant Spring, the Wine Cup Ranch in the Thousand Springs Valley and Humboldt Wells (Helfrich and others 1984; Hunt 1974; Unruh 1979). The National Park Service (1987) has made a feasibility study of the California Tail to determine its eligibility for designation as a National Historic Trail.

The alternative Hastings Cutoff, which left the Oregon Trail at Fort Bridger, Wyoming to pass through Salt Lake City, skirted the Ruby mountains, crossed Overland Pass to the South Fork of the Humboldt, and rejoined the California Trail near modern Elko.

The Old Spanish Trail is a combination of several routes. The trail began in 1776 with Fathers Escalante and Dominguez, who were searching for a route from Sante Fe, New Mexico to missions in Monterey, California. Their trip ended at the Sevier River in Utah, although they blazed some trail on their path home through the Arizona strip. In the same year Father Francisco Garces traveled from the Mojave villages in Arizona to San Gabriel, California. He discovered the "Mojave River" segment of the Old Spanish Trail (Myhrer and others 1990). In 1826 Jedediah Smith led a party to California, following the Escalante and Dominguez path from Utah Lake to Hurricane, Utah. From there he followed the Virgin River to the Muddy and then on to the Colorado. Smith followed the Colorado to the Mojave villages of Father Garces. Thus he linked the two trails of the padres, finishing the link from Sante Fe to California (Hafen and Hafen 1954).

John C. Fremont mapped a travel route which follows more than half of the alignment of the Old Spanish Trail. In 1845 he published his maps and notes, clearing the way for more travelers. By 1850, easier routes across the country had been established and the Old Spanish Trail became primarily a route from central Utah to the newly established Mormon colony of San Bernardino, California. The Old Spanish Trail became the Mormon Road, used to carry mail, freight and immigrants between Salt Lake City and southern California, until 1905, when the railroad made it obsolete (Myhrer and others 1990). The Mormon Road continued to be used by local travelers until the highway was built in the 1940s.

A third main transcontinental route through Nevada was known as the Overland Trail and was used by the national mail and express carriers. In 1851 George Chorpenning was awarded the federal contract to carry mail between Salt Lake City and California. At first he used the California Trail along the Humboldt River, and in 1854 he switched to the Old Spanish Trail to reach San Diego. The Mormon pioneer Howard Egan, in 1855, opened a more central route through Nevada, as a stock trail between Utah and California. In 1858 Chorpenning moved his mail service to Egan's trail.

William Russell, acquired the federal contract to carry the mail from Missouri to Salt Lake City in May 1859 and created the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express

Company, which took over Chorpenning's mail service from the Salt Lake City to Placerville (Hafen 1926). To convince federal officials that the transcontinental mail contract should be given to the Central Overland company, they founded the Pony Express in April 1860. The Pony Express followed the Overland Trail route blazed by Egan through Nevada. It passed through the Antelope Valley, over the Cherry Creek Range, and across the Ruby Valley (Hardesty 1979). The National Park Service (1987) recently reviewed the eligibility of the Pony Express Route for designation as a National Historic Trail.

When the first transcontinental telegraph line was completed, the Pony Express went out of business in October 1861 (National Park Service 1987). In December 1861 the Central Overland Company was taken over by Ben Holladay, who formed the Overland Stage company and acquired the transcontinental mail contract. Holladay sold out to Wells Fargo and Company in November 1866. Both the Overland company and Wells Fargo use the same route as the Pony Express through Nevada. Stage stations along the Overland Trail in eastern Nevada included Pleasant Valley, Antelope Springs, Spring Valley, Egan Canyon, Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley and Jacob's Well (Townley 1986).

The completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869 replaced the overland stage for national mail and express service, but local freighters continued to use the trail system. A number of stage lines sprang up to connect communities in the interior of Nevada with the railroad. In 1869 William Beachey opened a stage line from Elko to Hamilton. Beginning in 1871 Erastus Woodruff and Joseph and William Ennor operated a stage line from Toano south to the Cherry Creek mines, with the northern terminus shifted to Wells the next year (Patterson and others 1969).

The first transcontinental railroad was a joint venture, with the Union Pacific building westward from Omaha, while the Central Pacific headed east from Sacramento. Construction began on the Central Pacific in 1863, and the rails reached Nevada by the end of 1867. The railroad basically followed the California Trail corridor along the Humboldt River. As the Central Pacific was extended, new communities were founded. For example, Reno was born in 1868 at the former emigrant crossing of the Truckee River, first know as Fuller's Crossing. Where traders had operated a store for emigrants at French Ford, the railroad town of Winnemucca arose in 1868. The former camping spot along the California Trail at Humboldt Wells was used as a freight division point and helper station on the railroad, with the town of Wells established in September 1869. The Central Pacific also laid out the town of Elko in January 1869 and it immediately became a freighting center and seat of government for newly created Elko County.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in May 1869 was of national importance. It ended Nevada's isolation from the rest of the country, spurred economic development, and added to its ethnic diversity. The Central Pacific employed thousands of Chinese laborers, many of whom stayed in Nevada to work in the mining camps. At Wells, a Chinatown was associated with the railroad yards (Patterson and others 1969).

The Central Pacific Railroad became a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific in 1899. E.H. Harriman, who acquired ownership of the Union Pacific Railroad after it was reorganized in 1898 (and also came to control the Southern Pacific in 1901), undertook improvements on the transcontinental line. Revisions included a realignment from Moore to Toano and from

Beowawe to Palisade, and four new tunnels near Elko. A final change, completed in 1909, resulted in new track between Deeth and Wells.

Other railroads eventually were built to link the mining communities of eastern Nevada with the Central Pacific. For example, in 1872, the Virginia and Truckee Railroad was constructed to tie the Comstock lode region to the Central Pacific at Reno. In 1875 the narrow gauge Eureka and Palisade Railroad was completed. In 1905, the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad was built to Beatty and later extended to Goldfield. The same year, the Nevada Northern Railroad Company, backed by Mark Requa, began work on a line connecting Ely and the Southern Pacific (formerly the Central Pacific) Railroad at Cobre. Along the way a railroad station was established at Currie, which became a shipping point for ranches in the area.

In 1898, the Union Pacific Railroad, through its Oregon Shortline subsidiary, attempted to extend its line from Milford, Utah to Los Angeles. Its ownership of the right-of-way was challenged by William A. Clark, a Montana mining magnate, who organized the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad in 1901. After reaching an agreement with E.H. Harriman, Clark was allowed to take over this railroad, completing work in 1905. While building the line through southern Nevada, the towns of Caliente and Las Vegas were platted by the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.

The last transcontinental railroad was the Western Pacific, organized in 1903 to extend from Oakland to Salt Lake City. It basically paralleled the Southern Pacific along the Humboldt River, with the lines diverging at Wells; the Southern Pacific passing through Cobre while the Western Pacific continued eastward to Wendover. Construction into eastern Nevada from Utah began in 1907, and the town of Shafter grew up as an intersection between the Western Pacific and the Nevada Northern railroads.

In 1910, an attempt to build a railroad from the Snake River Valley in southern Idaho to northern Nevada stalled after reaching Rogerson. Ten years later the plan was revived by the Idaho Central Railroad, with the goal of connecting to the Southern Pacific at Wells. Because of a lack of financing, the project was taken over by the Oregon Shortline, with work begun in 1924. The railroad was completed in 1926, including a station at the mining community of Contact along the line (Myrick 1963).

With the invention of the automobile, local stage service virtually disappeared. In Nevada, there were three main transcontinental highways in the era prior to federal intervention in road building. These were:

- the Lincoln Highway, which basically followed the Overland Trail route
- the Victory Highway, which paralleled the California Trail
- the Arrowhead Trail, which paralleled the Mormon Road

These highways served the purpose of opening up the areas along the routes to further settlement and development.

Mining and Settlement

The fact that Nevada is known as the "Silver State" reflects the significant role mining played in its settlement. News that a traveler on the way to California found gold in the Carson Valley brought the first prospectors in 1850 (Elliot 1973). In 1856, John Steele, one of the Mormons at the Las Vegas mission, discovered lead deposits at Mount Potosi and a crude smelter was erected (Paher 1986). Then in 1859 came the discovery of the famous Comstock Lode that led to the founding of the mining towns of Gold Hill, Virginia City, and Silver City. There were enough people in the area by 1861 to allow for the creation of the Territory of Nevada, with Carson City as the capital. A territorial census in 1861 counted over 16,000 people.

Miners spread out across Nevada and made other important discoveries. The Reese River mining district was opened in 1862 after William Talcott found ore deposits at Pony Canyon. This resulted in the founding of the town of Austin, which became a regional service center and the seat of the newly created Lander County in 1863. Prospectors out of Austin made a silver and lead strike at Eureka in 1864. In 1869 W.W. McCoy put up a smelter to handle this ore, and the Eureka mines became the most productive outside of the Comstock in the period up to 1881.

One of the earliest mining districts established in eastern Nevada was at Egan Canyon along the Overland Trail, where gold was found in 1863 by a company of California volunteer soldiers. About $80,000 of ore was produced before mining ceased in 1868. Gold was discovered in 1869 at Schellbourne, also on the Overland Trail (Paher 1970).

In 1864 a Paiute Indian showed Mormon missionary William Hamblin silver deposits at Panaca ledge and he organized the Meadow Valley mining district. In March 1865 some of the Meadow Valley miners, including John Ely, found silver in the Pahranagat Valley, and within a year a new mining district was formed, hundreds of claims were registered, and eastern capital was invested to develop the mines. William H. Raymond, erected a mill and smelter at Hiko in 1866. These mineral discoveries motivated the state of Nevada to expand eastward, annexing portions of what had formerly been western Utah Territory. In 1866 the Nevada legislature created Lincoln County, with Hiko becoming the county seat the next year (Hulse 1971).

The White Pine mining district was first opened by prospectors from Austin in 1865. However, it was the discovery of Treasure Hill two years later, which resulted in a rush to the region (Elliot 1973). The town of Hamilton was laid out in May 1868, and within a year had emerged as a regional center with a population of 10,000. When White Pine County was formed in 1869, Hamilton was named the county seat. The mining boom was brief and by 1880 fewer than 3000 people remained in the county. At that time Cherry Creek, with a population of 639, was the largest camp in the area.

The town of Ely was founded as a post office in the Robinson mining district in 1878 and in 1887 it became the seat of government for White Pine County, taking the honor away from Hamilton. Mark Requa formed the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company in 1904, erected a mill at Ruth in 1905, and constructed a smelter at McGill in 1906. The Guggenheim family

forced Requa out and went on to develop the Robinson district as the richest mineral producer in Nevada. The area was noted for its ethnic diversity, as Greeks, Austro-Hungarians, Serbs, and Japanese were employed at the mines, mills and smelter, with company towns springing up at Ruth and McGill (Paher 1970; Elliot 1973; James 1981).

One of the first copper mines in the Robinson district was discovered at Pilot Knob and developed after 1903 by the Girioux Consolidated Mining Company. The town of Kimberly was founded nearby and had a post office, store, and boarding house by the time it was connected to the Nevada Northern Railroad in 1906. The townsite of Riepetown was laid out in 1907, obtaining a post office in 1909 (Paher 1970).

The first mineral discoveries in Elko County were at Carlin in 1859, with coal mined from this district through the 1870s, and gold produced after the turn of the century (James 1981). Originally known as the Salmon or Kit Carson district, the town of Contact grew up as a result of gold and silver mining in the 1870s (Patterson and others 1969). The area was also worked for copper in the late 1890s. A five-ton smelter erected in 1896 proved unsuccessful but subsequent mining between 1913 and 1949 produced more than $700,000 of ore.

In 1870 mining claims were first established in the Bristol Wells area, located on the western flank of the Bristol Mountain range. A district was organized a year later and the town of National City was built around the National mine. By 1878, richer deposits had been located at the Bristol Mine, just east of National City. The town was moved and the name changed to Bristol City. The townsite contained a furnace, mill, and charcoal ovens. The town was the trading point for hundreds of nearby mines, as water obtained from the wells at Bristol was hauled to those locations. In 1890 the town's population reached a high of about 400. The second burst of mining activity in the area ended about 1893, leaving Bristol Wells inactive. The Bristol Wells Townsite was placed on the National Register in 1971 and many of its features were intact at the time of listing.

The Meadow Valley district was rejuvenated in 1869, when George Mayline found a major lode, and formed a partnership with San Francisco investor F.L.A. Pioche. Near this find, the townsite of Pioche was laid out. John Ely relocated from Hiko to Pioche in 1869 and acquired control of many of the important mines in the Meadow Valley, which was renamed the Ely mining district. William Raymond moved his stamp mill from Hiko to Bullionville, and Ely built a smelter there. They formed a partnership in 1870, known as the Raymond and Ely Company, and became the major mining operation in the district. Raymond financed the construction of the Nevada Central Railroad in 1873, connecting the mines at Pioche with the concentration plants at Bullionville (Myrick 1958; Long 1975; Townley 1973). Ownership disputes curtailed operations and by 1881 Pioche had only 600 residents.

During the 1890s farmers from the Pahranagat Valley found gold in the Ferguson district, with prospectors from Pioche developing the first mines in the area. In 1893 John De Lamar of Montana acquired the principal claims and founded the camp of Delamar, which had a post office and newspaper established by the next summer. In May 1895 a mill was built. A second concentration plant was erected in 1897 and the local population reached 3000. Between 1895 and 1900 Delamar was the premier mining community in Nevada producing half the ore in the state (Paher 1970). The Delamar mines closed in 1909 and the town began to fade.

Farming and Ranching

The utilization of the emigrant trails through Nevada brought the first livestock to the state. During the 1850s, livestock moved in two directions. California ranchers brought cattle eastward into the Carson and Mason Valleys. As early as 1848 Jefferson Hunt and a party of Mormons drove some 200 head of cattle from southern California to Utah along the Mormon Road. Sheep were moved westward from New Mexico to California by way of Nevada. In 1850, David Cheesman noted that a band of 7,000 sheep from Santa Fe were in front of his wagon train on the Mormon Road (Foy 1931). In 1853 the Flint-Bixby party drove some 2,000 sheep, and William Hollister took about 4,000 sheep to Los Angeles along the Mormon Road (Westergaard 1923).

Some of the first agricultural settlements in Nevada were founded along the emigrant trails. Peter Haws, a Mormon from Utah, established a farm and trading post at the mouth of the South Fork of the Humboldt in 1854. His son, Albert, settled at Warm Springs, south of the Clover Valley, and his son-in-law Carlos Murray had a ranch in the Thousand Springs Valley, north of Wells (Patterson and others 1969).

The stage and mail route along the Overland Trail through Nevada also resulted in early farming and ranching ventures. The mail contractors had to keep stock and supplies in the vicinity of their stations. In 1863 the Overland Stage Company encouraged Chester Griswald to establish the Overland Ranch in the Ruby Valley. By 1865 the ranch employed 100 men. His success encouraged others to settle nearby, such as Tom Short who moved on to the Cave Creek Ranch in 1872.

The Mormons played a major role in the early agricultural development of Nevada. The Mormon merchant John Reese can be credited with being the first farmer and rancher in the Carson Valley, after establishing a store at Genoa in 1851. In 1855, under orders from Brigham Young, Orson Hyde settled near Reese with a small group of Mormons colonists (Campbell 1988).

At the same time, a Mormon Indian mission was established near the Las Vegas springs, in southern Nevada, a well known camping spot along the Mormon Road. Under the leadership of William Bringhurst, 30 Mormon missionaries arrived in Las Vegas in June 1855, building a fort and planting crops. Because of friction between various factions, and the failure of the Potosi mining venture, the Las Vegas mission was discontinued early in 1857.

Also in 1857, the United States government sent as army expedition to Utah to ensure the installation of a civilian territorial governor, precipitating the so-called "Utah War." While no military battles were fought, and the conflict was peacefully resolved through negotiations the next year, one of the repercussions of this event was that Brigham Young ordered the abandonment of the outer colonies. This included recalling the Mormon settlers from San Bernardino and the Carson Valley.

The Mormon experience at Las Vegas and the Carson Valley showed them the agricultural potential of well watered spots in Nevada, and they would later try to reap benefits from

fertile locations. During the Civil War, Mormon leaders realized there would be a demand for cotton in the northeastern states, and so plans were made to establish a mission in southern Utah and Nevada focused on raising cotton. In 1861 George Smith led some 300 Mormons to Utah's "Dixie," founding the town of St. George as the center for the cotton mission. From there, in 1864, Francis Lee and his family set out to settle in the Meadow Valley of eastern Nevada. They were joined by other Mormon families the next year, creating the town of Panaca (Townley 1973).

The LDS Church was worried about the influx of gentiles to southern and eastern Nevada, due to the mineral discoveries along the Colorado River at El Dorado Canyon, and in the Meadow Valley and Pahranagat Valley. They sought to control the region through agricultural settlement. In 1864 Brigham Young sent Anson Call to open a road to the Colorado. He built a warehouse on the river, and founded a community known as Callsville. At the same time, the Muddy River Valley was to be settled by Mormons, as an extension of the cotton mission, and to support mercantile traffic between St. George and Callsville.

In January 1865 Thomas Smith led the first Mormon colonists to the Muddy, establishing the town of St. Thomas, about three miles from its junction with the Virgin River. About nine miles up the Muddy River from St. Thomas, Mormon settlers under the direction of Joseph Warren Foote founded the community of St. Joseph in June 1865. Some three miles south of St. Joseph, Orrawell Simmon erected a grist mill in December 1865, with the town of Mill Point growing up around it (Fleming 1967).

Because of Indian troubles early in 1866 the original townsite of St. Joseph was abandoned, with most of the settlers joining people from Mill Point at a fort, later called New St. Joseph. Mormon colonists tried farming in the area and when this venture failed, they relocated either to the original site of St. Joseph or to a new community near Simmon's mill known as Overton. Also in 1868, Andrew Gibbons established the town of West Point near modern Moapa (Wonderly 1976).

In December 1865 the Arizona territorial legislature created Pah-Ute County to take in the Mormon settlements on the Muddy River, with Callville as the county seat. However, Callville declined because a commercial trade route along the Colorado River was never successful and the seat of government was moved to St. Thomas by the end of 1867. In February 1869 Utah Territory sought to administer the Muddy River Valley under its newly formed Rio Virgin County, with St. Joseph designated the county seat. Portions of both Utah and Arizona territories were annexed to the state of Nevada by an Act of Congress in 1866. The Lincoln County assessor then attempted to collect taxes from the Mormons at Panaca and on the Muddy River, only to be refused because they did not accept Nevada rule (Townley 1973).

The debate over sovereignty ended in 1870, when an official boundary survey was completed. This clearly showed that the Meadow Valley and Muddy River Valley were part of the state of Nevada. The LDS Church then gave their followers a choice to stay or move back to Utah. Most of the Mormons at Panaca elected to remain, because they were successful. The colonists on the Muddy, however, overwhelming voted to leave due to the difficulties of farming.

When the Mormons left the Muddy River Valley in February 1871, gentiles squatted on their farmsteads. By 1873 it was reported that some 30 farms had been established along the Muddy since the Mormon exodus. There were farms at St. Thomas and near the former townsite of West Point (Powell and Ingalls 1874; Hafner 1967; White 1990). Beginning in the late 1870s, Mormons from Utah returned to southern Nevada. They settled at Bunkerville on the Virgin River in 1877, across the river at Mesquite in 1880, and at other farms and ranches in the Muddy River Valley (Leavitt 1934).

The participation of non-Mormons in agricultural activities in Nevada was stimulated by mining developments. In the late 1860s cattle were driven into the Ruby Valley and fattened before sale to the mining camps of Hamilton, Eureka, Austin, Cherry Creek and Pioche. In 1871 the partnership of Wines and Montgomery operated a cattle ranch near Pioche, and had 700 head of Texas cattle grazing in the Ruby Valley. Eventually, the Wines brothers, who were also involved in stagecoach lines in Nevada, settled permanently in the Ruby Valley, taking over the Overland Ranch (Myrick 1958).

In response to the mining rush to the White Pine district, E. Orser and James and Samuel Gilson established ranches in the Newark Valley in 1868. People were attracted to the Steptoe Valley that same year, as a result of mineral discoveries in the Robinson district (Elliot 1973). One of the best known ranchers in the area around Ely was A.C. Cleveland. Warren Shoecroft, a miner from Austin, came to the Independence Valley and established one of the first homesteads in the area. In 1864 Steve and John Beard prospected in the Independence Valley, but were driven out by the Indians. They returned with a large party of miners three years later, and some of those decided to make the valley their permanent home.

The U.S. Army occupation of Fort Ruby and Fort Halleck also contributed to the settlement of eastern Nevada because some of the men mustering out decided to try their hand at ranching. Colonel Jeremiah Moore, after his command of Fort Ruby was over, became one of the pioneer settlers of the Ruby Valley in 1864. Several ranches were developed by retired army officers in the Clover Valley and Starr Valley (Patterson and others 1969).

In 1862, George and Edward Seitz headed west from Pennsylvania, becoming the first to settle in the Pleasant Valley of Nevada. They were soon joined there by other homesteaders. L.R. Bradley, the second governor of the state of Nevada, got his start in the ranching business in the Mason Valley, selling beef to the Comstock miners. He then relocated to Austin and in 1866 moved a herd of cattle into the Mound Valley, later operating a partnership based in Elko. His son John established a large ranch near Deeth in 1885, running 12,000 head of cattle in northern Elko County.

E.P. Hardesty drove a herd of Texas cattle to the Bishop Creek area north of Wells in 1872, and founded the U-7 ranch. James Steele settled in the Clover Valley in 1872 and was joined by his sister, Sally Weeks, who married Henry Tuttle. Horace Agee, a freighter out of Contact, married Etta Tuttle in 1889 and took over management of the family ranch. Agee was instrumental in forming the Clover Valley Land and Livestock Company, with his in-laws the Steele brothers, and ran both cattle and sheep.

One of the largest ranching outfits in northeastern Nevada was put together by John Sparks, who was governor of the state from 1902 to his death in 1908. In 1885 Sparks entered into a partnership with Jasper Harrell, who had acquired the Winecup and Henry Downing properties in the Thousand Springs Valley that same year. The ranch then passed to a partnership between Sparks and John Tinnan, who organized a company that controlled a range from the Snake River to Pilot Peak, and grazed as many as 75,000 head of cattle. Around the turn-of-the-century Sparks sold out to A.J. Harrell. In 1908 the Sparks-Harrell outfit was acquired by the Vineyard Land and Stock Company, and then passed to the Utah Construction Company.

The number of cattle in Nevada increased from 72,000 head in 1870 to 250,000 in 1880. However, overgrazing and a severe winter in 1879 reduced herd sizes. The 1880s was another boom period for the cattle industry. In 1884 the Nevada Livestock Association was created at Winnemucca. The hard winter of 1889 again hurt Nevada cattlemen. For example, John Sparks lost 90 percent of his stock. However, the region soon bounced back and in 1896 the Elko County Livestock Association formed. By 1910 there were almost 200,000 head of cattle in Elko County and 20,000 in White Pine County.

One of the first sheepmen to settle in the region was Bob Chin, who ran a small herd in the Antelope Valley. William McCurdy got his start working for Chin in 1865, later buying out his employer, and establishing the first sizeable sheep ranch in White Pine County. Sheep were driven into eastern Nevada from Utah in the 1870s and the number of sheep increased from 50,000 in 1878 to 212,000 in 1883. By 1890 sheep ranchers were seriously competing with cattlemen for use of the open range in eastern Nevada (Patterson and others 1969; Sawyer 1971).

Tensions between cattlemen and sheep herders in Elko County erupted into violence in the 1890s. One of the most famous incidents occurred in 1896 when "Diamondfield" Jack Davis, a gunman hired by the Sparks-Harrell outfit, was accused of killing two sheepmen between Deep Creek and Goose Creek.

Eventually, livestock interests learned to share the range, and many cattlemen turned to raising sheep. For example, William McGill, who made a fortune mining in the White Pine district, acquired the Monitor Ranch in the Steptoe Valley and stocked it with cattle. Around 1896 he diversified into wool growing. Other cattle ranchers in the Antelope, Starr, and Secret valleys also began to raise sheep (Sawyer 1971). From 1890 to 1910 the number of sheep increased from 29,000 to 191,000 in Elko County and from 25,000 to 83,000 in White Pine County.

Nevada sheep ranchers began using Basque herders in the 1890s. Many of these herders later acquired their own flocks. For example, John and Joe Saval came to Winnemucca from Spain in 1892 and by 1900 they started their own operation with headquarters in Snow Canyon. A Basque community grew up near the Saval ranch, in the Jack Creek area of the Independence Valley, where Feliz Plaza operated a store in conjunction with his sheep ranch (Patterson and others 1969).

In 1932 an agricultural survey for Nevada indicated that 16 percent of all landowners were stockmen, who controlled 68 percent of the privately owned land in the state (James 1981).

In eastern Nevada, cultivated farm land was primarily in the Ruby Valley, Meadow Valley, and Muddy River Valley (Vernstrom 1933).

Las Vegas emerged as the major metropolis for southern Nevada during the twentieth century. In 1902, William Clark, owner of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, bought the 1,800 acre Las Vegas Ranch and laid out a town site in 1905. The early town of Las Vegas prospered as a freighting center to the new mining communities of Bullfrog and Tonopah (Paher 1986).

Federal Government and Land Management

The federal government has played a significant role in the development of Nevada and continues to do so today because 90 percent of the state is federally owned. Approximately 87 percent of the federal land is leased for livestock grazing. The rest is set aside for national forests, parks and monuments, Indian reservations, national defense, and reclamation and power projects (James 1981).

The federal government initially organized explorations sponsored by the U.S. Army. In 1844, on his return eastward from his first expedition to California, John C. Fremont, of the Army Corps of Topographical Engineers foraged the Old Spanish Trail across southern Nevada. The following year, Fremont took the California Trail parallel to the Humboldt River. As part of the Pacific railroad surveys, Lieutenant E.G. Beckwith journeyed through Nevada in 1854 crossing the Goshute Mountains and exploring Ruby Valley before turning north to the Humboldt River (Goetzmann 1959).

Also in 1854, the U.S. Congress appropriated funds to improve the road from Utah to California. Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Steptoe supervised some road construction in Utah in 1855 before taking half his command to California via the Humboldt emigrant trail, and sending the rest along the Mormon Road to southern California under Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry. Another federal road building project was the improvement of the overland trail system between Fort Kearny, Nebraska and Honey Lake, California. The western portion of the route, surveyed by John Kirk in 1857, followed the basic California Trail from City of Rocks in southern Idaho (Jackson 1964).

A central route through Nevada was surveyed in 1858-1859 by Captain James H. Simpson of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Following the trail blazed by Howard Egan and used by the transcontinental mail carrier, Simpson journeyed westward from Camp Floyd, Utah passing through the Pleasant Valley, Antelope Valley, Spring Valley, Steptoe Valley, Butte Valley, and Ruby Valley in eastern Nevada (Simpson 1876).

The U.S. Geological Survey also conducted explorations in Nevada. In 1868 Clarence King headed a major scientific reconnaissance of the 40th Parallel. In the early 1870s Lieutenant George M. Wheeler conducted a geological survey of eastern and southern Nevada, visiting the Pahranagat Valley, Meadow Valley and the Muddy River Valley.

The other role of the U.S. Army in Nevada was to deal with the Native Americans. Incidents of Indian harassment of emigrants along the transcontinental trails were common place. Troubles with the Indians finally erupted into a full fledged military confrontation, known as the Pyramid Lake War of 1860. During this conflict an army camp was temporarily established in the Ruby Valley adjacent to the Overland Trail. In 1862 it was made a permanent installation, known as Fort Ruby, to protect the overland stage and transcontinental telegraph line. The fort was abandoned by the military in 1869. Fort Halleck, near the California Trail, was first founded as a camp to protect workers constructing the Central Pacific Railroad in 1867. It was designated a fort in 1879, and became the most important military installation in eastern Nevada until it was closed in 1886.

The federal policy was to place Native Americans on reservations, thus opening up Nevada to permanent settlement by whites without disputes over land ownership. Indian affairs in what is now Nevada were originally administered through the Territory of Utah. Adapting the Mormon example, the first federal Indian agents attempted to settle various Native American groups on farm reservations. In 1859 the Indian agent for the Ruby Valley, William Rodgers, created a farm for the Shoshone. The U.S. government made a treaty with the Western Shoshone at Ruby Valley in 1863. Not until 1877, however, was a permanent reservation established for the Western Shoshone at Duck Valley (James 1981).

In 1873, a large reservation was set aside for the Southern Paiutes in the Muddy River Valley, and an Indian Agency was established at Moapa. The federal government reduced the Moapa reservation to 1,000 acres in 1875 (Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada 1976).

The Goshute signed a treaty with the U.S. government in 1863, but were not given a reservation for almost half a century. Land was set aside for them in Skull Valley in 1912, and in 1914 the Deep Creek Reservation was created.

The presence of the federal government was strongly felt by livestock ranchers, in terms of how the public domain was administered, early in the twentieth century. The U.S. government began playing a more active role in land management, controlling livestock grazing activities on the open range through the creation of the first national forests in Nevada. The Ruby Mountain and Independence Forest Reserves were created in 1906 and combined in 1908. The next year the Bruneau segment was added. The Santa Rosa National Forest was created in 1911 and five years later it was merged with the Ruby Mountain and Independence forests, being renamed the Humboldt National Forest. In 1934 the U.S. Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act, restricting private use of the public domain, with the Bureau of Land Management later created to administer these lands.

Other twentieth century federal activities which have influenced settlement patterns in Nevada, relate to military endeavors. During the Second World War a military installation was established near Las Vegas, which became Nellis Air Force Base in 1950. Some 680 square miles of the Nellis gunnery range were set aside in 1951 as the Nevada test site for nuclear weapons (Roske 1986).

Utah

What is now the state of Utah was once claimed by Spain as part of its New World empire. It was acquired by the United States with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War in 1848. In 1847 the Mormons established a colony in the Great Basin and in 1849 they organized the State of Deseret. The next year the U.S. government created the Territory of Utah. Utah achieved statehood in 1894.

Early Exploration and the Fur Trade

The first Euro-Americans to penetrate into Utah were two Spanish Franciscan priests, Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvester Velez de Escalante. In 1776 they attempted to open a trail from New Mexico to California, through the Great Basin. Leaving Santa Fe, they followed routes already known to the Yampa Plateau in northwestern Colorado. Guided by Ute Indians, they turned west at the Green River, headed to Utah Lake and then followed the Seiver River south. Near modern Milford, having lost their Indian guide, and with winter approaching, Dominguez and Escalante decided to turn back to New Mexico, heading south past Cedar City into northern Arizona and then east (Bolton 1972).

This expedition opened the Great Basin for Spanish exploitation, and a trading relationship developed between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and the Utes in Utah, even though such commerce was prohibited by the Spanish authorities. Spanish traders exchanged mules, horses, and European manufactured goods, for peltries and Indian slaves (Hill 1930a). The Utah territorial government prosecuted a party of New Mexican traders who had been caught buying Indian slaves in 1852 demonstrating that slaving continued at least into the 1850s.

In 1821 Mexico achieved independence from Spain, and threw open its doors to international commerce. A trading route quickly sprang up between Missouri and Santa Fe, and American merchants relocated to New Mexico. Several Americans followed the footsteps of earlier Spanish traders in exploring the Colorado Plateau and Salt Lake Valley. In 1824 Entinne Provost, a French-American from Missouri, outfitted from New Mexico, journeyed to the Jordan River in Utah. The next year Provost returned to the Green River Valley and encountered American trappers from St. Louis and British traders from the Oregon Territory (Weber 1971; Morgan 1964).

In 1825, annual mountain rendezvous were initiated. St. Louis fur merchants brought merchandise to the Rockies to exchange for peltries at the rendezvous. The rendezvous of 1826 and 1831 took place in the Cache Valley along the Bear River and the rendezvous of 1827 and 1828 were held at Bear Lake (Gowans 1985).

The American fur traders soon expanded their activities to the Pacific coast. Twice, in 1826 and 1827, Jedediah Smith, journeyed to California. His route through Utah generally went from Utah Lake to the Sevier River, south to the Virgin River, turning westward at the Colorado River (Morgan 1953). New Mexico merchants also expanded their trading activities westward to California. Ewing Young led an expedition from Taos to Los Angeles in 1829,

and in 1830 Peg-Leg Smith was said to be trapping on the Virgin River in Utah before going to California to sell the furs. In 1830 William Wolfskill and George Yount headed a trapping and trading party from Abiquiu, New Mexico to San Gabriel, California along a new route, generally following the Old Spanish Trail. His group followed the trail blazed by Dominguez and Escalante to central Utah, then turned south along the Sevier River and followed the route opened by Jedediah Smith down the Virgin River to the Colorado River from where he followed the 1778 route of Father Graces along the Mohave River to Mission San Gabriel. Portions of this route became incorporated into what was later known as the Mormon Road (Weber 1971; Hafen and Hafen 1954).

By 1840 the price of pelts was falling because silk was replacing beaver as the popular material for hats. Rendezvous were discontinued and the declining fur trade shifted to a business more dependent on fixed trading posts. Antoine Robidoux established a trading post on the Uintah River in Utah around 1833 (Hill 1930b). Fremont (1845) reported that Robidoux's Utah post was attacked by Indians and abandoned in 1844. Miles Goodyear founded a trading post, known as Fort Buenaventura, on the Weber River near modern Ogden in 1846 (Campbell 1965).

Mormon Colonization and Settlement

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS or Mormons) was founded by Joseph Smith in New York in 1830. Facing persecution for their beliefs, the Mormons migrated to Ohio, then Missouri, and finally Illinois, where Joseph Smith was murdered in 1844. Brigham Young emerged as the head of the LDS church and in 1845 decided that the Mormons should relocate to the Rocky Mountains to establish their own new Zion.

In 1846 some 3500 Mormons gathered on the Missouri River near Council Bluffs in preparation for the journey west. The next year an advance party of about 150 people, led by Brigham Young, followed the Oregon Trail, up the Platte River to Wyoming and over South Pass to Jim Bridger's trading post on Black's Fork. After getting a report of the good agricultural potential of the Salt Lake Valley, the Mormons followed the trail opened a year earlier by Lansford Hastings through the Wasatch Mountains to the Great Salt Lake.

By the end of 1847 about 1700 Mormons had reached Utah and were busy that first year founding Salt Lake City and building homes and planting fields. That same year the Mormons bought Fort Buenaventura and founded the town of Ogden. In 1848 some 2400 overland emigrants traveled to the Salt Lake Valley, and by 1850 there were over 11,000 Euro-Americans living in Utah.

Brigham Young sent out parties to explore the Great Basin, with the expectation of creating new Mormon settlements on the frontier. Parley Pratt led a Mormon expedition to Utah Lake in 1848. The next year he commanded an exploring party that journeyed to southern Utah, inspecting the Virgin and Santa Clara valleys. He returned via the Old Spanish Trial, through Mountain Meadows and the Pahvant Valley, with a temporary winter camp early in 1850 at Chalk Creek, which later became the site of Fillmore.

Between 1847 and 1857 the Mormons founded some 100 towns, reaching as far west as California. With the formation of the State of Deseret in 1849, it was the intention of the LDS church leaders to create a so-called "Mormon Corridor" to the Pacific, following the Old Spanish Trail, with Mormon communities established along this route (Campbell 1988).

During the 1850s there was a growing uneasiness between the federal government and officials of the Territory of Utah, dominated by leaders of the LDS church. Suspicions about Mormon activities, President James Buchanan appointed Albert Cummings to succeed Brigham Young as governor of Utah Territory and sent an army under the command of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson from Fort Leavenworth to ensure the transition. While Johnson's troops were in winter camp at Fort Bridger, a peaceful settlement of this so-called Utah War was negotiated.

One of the repercussions of the Utah War was that Brigham Young ordered the temporary abandonment of the northern part of the territory, including Salt Lake City. Beginning in May 1858, some 30,000 people were moved from the Cache and Salt Lake valleys to Juab, Millard, and Iron counties. The outlying Mormon colonies in California, Nevada, and Idaho were given up, with the settlers returning to Utah. Once the conflict was resolved, the Mormon authorities allowed people to move back to their homes in the northern portion of the territory, beginning in July 1858 (Arrington 1958).

In the decade after the Utah War, approximately 150 new Mormon towns were established. This included the expanded settlement of the Pahvant, Seiver, and Virgin valleys. In the late 1850s there had been some experiments in growing cotton in the Santa Clara River and Virgin River valleys. In October of 1861, 309 Mormon families were selected by LDS church leaders to colonize "Utah's Dixie." The town of St. George was founded in 1862. By the end of the 1860s some 3000 people had settled in the Dixie region.

Overland Migration and Transportation

As previously noted, the fur traders were instrumental in opening transcontinental trails through Utah. With the discovery of gold in California in 1848, what had been a trickle of travelers heading west became a torrent, with nearly 300,000 people making the overland journey between 1849 and 1860 (Unruh 1979). Salt Lake City benefitted as a supply center along the way, with some 15,000 gold seekers passing through town in 1849-1850 (Arrington 1958). By 1860, three main transcontinental trails through Utah were known.

The California Trail, went north of the Great Salt Lake and paralleled the Humboldt River through Nevada. This trail was utilized by the John Bidwell party in 1841, the first major emigrant train to California. A variation of the trail known as the Hastings Cutoff was opened in 1846 as a short-cut from the original Oregon Trail at Fort Bridger, Wyoming to the Salt Lake Valley (National Park Service, 1981, 1987). It became known as the Mormon Trail. In 1851 George Chorpenning was granted a federal mail contract and developed a trail north from Salt Lake City to the Humboldt River where it joined the California Trail.

The second major overland emigrant route to California was the Old Spanish Trail, used by New Mexican traders along the route pioneered by Jedediah Smith. It became an emigrant trail after 1837, when Issac Slover and William Pope, took wagons along this trail from Taos to Los Angeles. In 1849 Jefferson Hunt led a wagon rain of emigrants bound for California along this route. In the 1850s the Mormons used the Old Spanish Trail as part of their corridor to the Pacific Coast, and it then became known as the Mormon Road.

The third transcontinental overland route through Utah was known as the Egan Trail or Overland Trail. It was first opened by the Mormon pioneer Howard Egan in 1855, while driving stock to California (Egan 1917).

In 1858 George Chorpenning hired Egan to manage part of this federal mail service and began to use the Egan Trail. Chorpenning established stations some 70 miles apart along this trail in Utah, with stops at Meadow Creek, Pleasant Springs, and Devils Hole. In 1860 the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company took over the mail contract and in April of that year initiated the famous Pony Express. Stations were developed about every 15 miles along the Overland route (Hafen 1926). In Utah the stations were at Needle Rock, Echo Canyon, Halfway, Weber, East Canyon, Wheaton Spring, Mountain Dell, Salt Lake House, Travelers Rest, Rockwell's Dug Out, Fort Crittenden Pass, Rush Valley, Point Lookout, Simpson's Spring, River Bed, Dug Way, Black Rock, Fish Springs, Boyd's, Willow Springs, Canyon Station, and Deep Creek (Fike and Headley 1979).

When the first transcontinental telegraph line was completed in October 1861, the Pony Express was discontinued. Shortly thereafter the Central Overland California and Pikes Peak Express Company went bankrupt. In 1862, the Overland Stage Company took over the route until selling out in 1866 to the Wells, Fargo and Company, which operated the overland mail and stage line until the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Once the transcontinental telegraph line was strung in 1861, Brigham Young saw its importance and sought to have a Mormon built telegraph line connecting the communities of Utah. Thus was born the Deseret Telegraph, which was constructed from Logan to St. George in 1865-1866 (Arrington 1958).

The first transcontinental railroad was begun in 1865 with the Central Pacific building eastward from Sacramento and the Union Pacific working westward from Omaha. The two lines joined on May 10, 1869 at Promontory, Utah. The railroad skirted the north shore of the Great Salt Lake heading to the Humboldt River Valley.

As with the telegraph, LDS church leaders were quick to realize the significance of the railroad, and set about to construct their own lines through Utah. The Utah Southern Railroad was incorporated in 1871, with Joseph Young, the son of Brigham Young, owning most of its stock. The Mormons constructed the Utah Southern Railroad from Salt Lake City to Nephi by 1879. After that, the Union Pacific took over the railroad and extended the line to Milford in 1880. In 1881 this railroad was merged into the Utah Central, acquired by the Oregon Short Line in 1889, and lastly incorporated into the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad in 1903 (Arrington 1958).

The last continental railroad also passed through Utah. The Western Pacific Railway was created in 1903 to connect Oakland with Salt Lake City. Completed in 1909, its route east from Wendover was south of the Great Salt Lake. A subsidiary, the Deep Creek Railroad, was completed to the mining district at Gold Hill in 1917 (Myrick 1963).

The first transcontinental automobile road, known as the Lincoln Highway, was also went through Utah. This road was the brainchild of Carl Fisher, who founded the Lincoln Highway Association in 1913, as a privately financed enterprise, backed by the automotive industry. The goal of this organization was to build an improved road from coast to coast. The route of the Lincoln Highway through Utah basically followed the old Overland Trail. It skirted the south side of the Great Salt Lake, past Gransville, to the Skull Valley and through what is now the Dugway military base, to Fish Springs, and then to Deep Creek, heading west into Nevada. In 1917 the association tried to shorten the route with the so-called "Goodyear Cutoff" between Orr's Ranch and Fish Creek.

Another early transcontinental route through Utah was the Victory Highway, which went from Salt Lake City west to Wendover parallel to the Western Pacific Railroad. Reneging on a contract it had signed with the Lincoln Highway Association, the state of Utah decided to improve the road to Wendover in 1922. The Lincoln Highway Association was then forced to abandon its original route in western Utah and use the Victory Highway. Shortly thereafter, the federal government began its transcontinental road numbering, and the Lincoln Highway Association was dissolved in 1927 (Lincoln Highway Association 1935; Hokanson 1988).

The third transcontinental automobile road in Utah was the Arrowhead Highway, which followed the Old Spanish Trail. It ran from Salt Lake City to St. George, much as modern Interstate Highway 15 does today.

Mining and Industry

The Mormon Church not only dictated early colonization and transportation patterns in Utah, they also oversaw the development of its natural resources. Iron ore was discovered in the Cedar Valley in early 1849, and Cedar City was founded by George Smith as a Mormon mining community in 1851. In 1858 Mormon prospectors, headed by Issac Grundy, discovered lead in the Mineral Mountains. Brigham Young authorized that this find, known as the Lincoln Mine and later as the Rollins Mine, be exploited for the benefit of the LDS church. Ore was hauled to a small smelter established at Minersville, a community founded by Grundy in 1859, with lead bullion made into bullets.

The San Francisco mining district was formed in 1871. The town of Frisco grew up near the Horn Silver Mine, discovered by James Ryan and Samuel Hawkes of Pioche, Nevada in 1875. It became the richest silver producer in Utah, and an extension of the Utah Southern Railroad was built to Frisco the following year. The district eventually had about 740 mines located within its boundaries, and Frisco's population peaked at 800 (Merkley 1948).

In 1869 the Sun Beam Lode was located by William Japer Harris, Joseph Hyde and others, in the Tintic area, and the town of Silver City was born as a mining boom camp. Homanville was founded the following year, with the Eureka Mining Company building a smelter there. Another smelter was erected at the townsite of Diamond in 1871. In 1878 the Utah Southern Railroad extended its line to Ironton. The town of Eureka established a post office in 1880, and emerged as one of the centers of the district. Knightville was laid out by Jesse Knight in 1897 as a Mormon community, and was the only town in the district without a saloon. Nearby, Knight erected the Tintic Smelter in 1908 (Harris 1961). By 1910 most of the mines in the Tintic district were being operated by the Chief Consolidated Mining Company and the Tintic Standard, which were swallowed by the Eureka Lily Consolidated Company in 1937 (Morgan 1954).

Farming and Ranching

The Mormons who colonized southwestern Utah immediately combined agricultural development with the founding of town sites. Their hamlets were often laid out according to a set pattern, based on the Salt Lake City plan, with a communal approach to the construction of irrigation works and other agricultural facilities. For example, Beaver was founded in 1856 by a party from Parowan. No sooner had the townsite been surveyed, than 16 ten-acre plots were planted in wheat, irrigation ditches were dug, and a sawmill and gristmill was built. A woolen mill was established there by John Ashworth in 1870 (Merkley 1948).

It was not uncommon for Mormon communities to pool their livestock into cooperative associations. In 1869 a cooperative sheep herd was organized at Fillmore and the following year the Millard County Stock Raising Company was created as a cooperative venture to raise horses and cattle. The town of Holden was founded by William Stevens and Richard Johnson in 1855, and became a sheep and cattle ranching center. William Johnson started a cooperative dairy at Holden in 1899 (Day and Ekins 1951). In the 1920s a group of ten Mormon families founded the West Tintic Agricultural Cooperative Colony. The area around Jericho became a sheep raising district, with the Union Pacific Railroad erecting sheep shearing pens leased to the Jericho Wool Pool in 1940. The Deseret Land and Livestock Company was a cooperative association which ran 65,000 head of sheep on 220,000 acres they owned in the 1930s.

The Mormons also cooperated in the construction of irrigation systems. The farmers around Minersville organized the Minersville Reservoir and Irrigation Company in 1889. It sold out to the Delta Land and Water Company in 1913 (Merkley 1948). The town of Delta was founded in 1905 by a group from Fillmore that acquired an interest in the Sevier River Reservoir and purchased 10,000 acres of land for an agricultural settlement. By 1940 Delta was thriving as a major producer of alfalfa and alfalfa seed (Morgan 1954).

Federal Government and Land Management

The earliest activities of the federal government in Utah were related to exploratory expeditions of the U.S. Army. In 1843, during his first expedition to the Pacific Coast, Captain J.C. Fremont of the Army Corps of Topographic Engineers took the Oregon Trail westward, turning south at the Bear River to explore the Great Salt Lake. Returning east from California in 1844, Fremont led his men along the Old Spanish Trail (Fremont 1845). A year later Fremont returned to California traveling from the Colorado Plateau to the Salt Lake Valley, and skirting the south side of the Great Salt Lake on this way to the Humboldt River.

Captain Howard Stansbury, another member of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, conducted additional investigations of the Oregon Trail in 1850. To assist in the selection of a corridor for the transcontinental railroad, Captain J.W. Gunnison reconnoitered a central route in 1853, which took him from the Wasatch Mountains to Utah Lake. Near modern Fillmore the expedition was attacked by a band of Ute Indians, and Gunnison was killed. The command then fell to Lieutenant E.O. Beckwith, who continued westward along a path similar to that used by Fremont in 1845, south of the Great Salt Lake, past Pilot Peak to the Humboldt (Goetzmann 1959).

The Army sent Lieutenant Colonel E.J. Steptoe to Utah in 1854 to investigate the Gunnison incident. While there he supervised improvements to the road between Salt Lake City and Parowan. The next year Steptoe split his command, taking half to California along the Humboldt River tail, while Lieutenant Sylvester Mowry was dispatched with the rest to follow the Mormon Road.

In 1858 Captain J.H. Simpson, the topographical engineer attached to General Johnson's command at Camp Floyd, explored the Great Basin in search of a better route between Utah and California. He followed the trail first opened by Howard Egan, and later used as the Overland Trail.

As elsewhere in the west, a primary role of the federal government in Utah was to protect the frontier and deal with Native Americans. During the so-called Utah War, General Johnson established Camp Floyd in the Cedar Valley in 1858. It was abandoned at the onset of the Civil War but Fort Douglas was established just east of Salt Lake City in 1862. A U.S. Army post, known as Fort Cameron, was founded near Beaver in 1873. It was abandoned in 1883.

The United States government sent Dr. Garland Hurt to Utah in 1855 to serve as the federal Indian agent. Hurt adapted Brigham Young's idea of settling the Indians at farming colonies. Without official sanction, Hurt founded three Indian farm reservations, at Corn Creek in Millard County, Twelve Mile Creek in Sanpete County, and Spanish Fork in Utah County. In 1861 American President Lincoln ordered the creation of an Indian Reservation on the Uintah River. In 1865 Indian superintendent O.H. Irish, assisted by Brigham Young, negotiated a treaty with the Ute at Spanish Fork, calling for their removal from the farm reservations onto the Uintah Reservation. However, this treaty was not approved by the U.S. Congress. Unrest among the Ute contributed to the so-called Black Hawk War, which was a series of

skirmishes from about 1863 and 1873. By the 1890s most of the Ute had moved to the Uintah Reservation, while a portion of the Pahvant band intermarried with the Southern Paiute and attached themselves to various Mormon communities. A small reservation was established for the Pahvant Ute near Kanosh in 1923.

In 1873, bands of Southern Paiute, totalling about 200 individuals, were noted near Beaver, Parowan, Cedar City, and Toquerville. The federal government created a reservation for the Shivwits band of the Paiute near Santa Clara in 1891 and the Indian Peak Reservation was set aside in 1915.

The federal government signed a treaty with the Shoshone, Bannock, and Goshute at Fort Ruby, Nevada in 1863. The Western Shoshone were assigned a reservation in the Duck Valley in 1877. In 1873 Indian Commissioners J.W. Powell and G.W. Ingalls counted 460 Goshute in Utah and Nevada, cultivating small parcels, with bands found at Skull Valley, Deep Creek, Warm Springs, and Salt Marsh. As early as 1859, Indian Agent Robert Jarvis had tried to establish a government farm for the Goshute at Deep Creek, but lack of federal support doomed the effort. The Goshute were not given an official reservation until 1912, when 80 acres were set aside in the Skull Valley. In 1914 the Deep Creek Reservation was established (James 1981).

The federal government also became involved in land management. The Fillmore Forest Reserve, now part of the Fishlake National Forest, was established in 1906. Zion National Monument was created in 1909, and Bryce Canyon was preserved in the 1920s. Zion and Bryce were later designated as national parks, making tourism an important industry in modern Utah.

During the World War II there was an expansion of U.S. military involvement in Utah. In Tooele County, the Dugway Proving Grounds was created in 1942 to test weapons. Japanese-Americans first came to Utah after the turn of the century to work in the mines and smelters. During World War II the U.S. government confined the Japanese to "relocation camps" away from the Pacific Coast. Near Delta, Utah the camp of Topaz was established in 1942, eventually housing over 8000 people (Poll 1978).

Methods - Phase I (Regional Study)

At the regional level of analysis undertaken during Phase I, cultural resources were identified as a relatively minor factor in identifying new routing opportunities for the proposed transmission line. There are several reasons for this. First, archaeological and historical sites are so common that areas devoid of sites are rare. Where sites are present, they can sometimes be avoided by minor route modifications or the sites can be spanned. It is also commonly acceptable to mitigate adverse impacts upon some types of sites by conducting research at them to recover information prior to disturbance by project construction. Our inventory methods for all types of cultural resources were therefore designed to focus on only the "reddest flags" during the initial phase of study.

We defined red flag resources as those that were formally recognized as particularly important, those where in-place preservation could be a high priority, or those on which project impacts could be expensive to mitigate. A study strategy outlining study goals and proposed methods was prepared and distributed for comment to more than 50 key state and federal cultural resource managers throughout the study area during the initial Phase I investigations in 1987. Those relevant to the SWIP regional study are identified in Figures CR-3, CR-4, and CR-5. (Note that personnel changes have been made in several of these positions since the original contacts were made.)

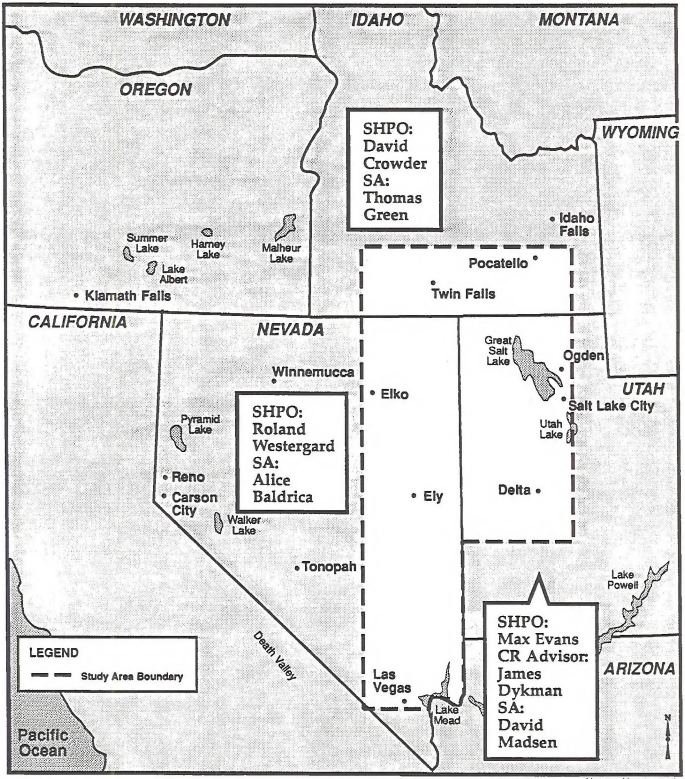
Our strategy for Phase I information gathering and resource sensitivity modeling is depicted in Figure CR-6. Compilation of cultural resource inventory data began by acquiring information from a variety of sources including (1) previous studies and reports, (2) agency site files, (3) available computerized site data, and (4) contacts with Native American communities.

For background information, we identified and collected available state historic preservation plans and several cultural resource overviews that have been prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. These overviews have been written for various sized areas over the last 15 years and are a mixed data source (Figures CR-7, CR-8, and CR-9). Some are quite recent and thorough though others are not. Some deal with all types of cultural resources, while others are more narrowly focused. Other recent syntheses proved to be useful as well (for example, Aikens 1986; d'Azevedo 1986; Ortiz 1983).

Record searches were conducted primarily at the Idaho, Nevada and Utah State Historic Preservation Offices and focused on properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and counterpart state registers. This reflected not only the relative ease of the use of such registers, but also our emphasis during the Phase I study on only the most important sites. Where mapped information was readily available, site locations were plotted manually (at a scale of 1:500,000). Spatial coordinates were recorded for other sites. The locational data were then entered into a computerized geographic information system.

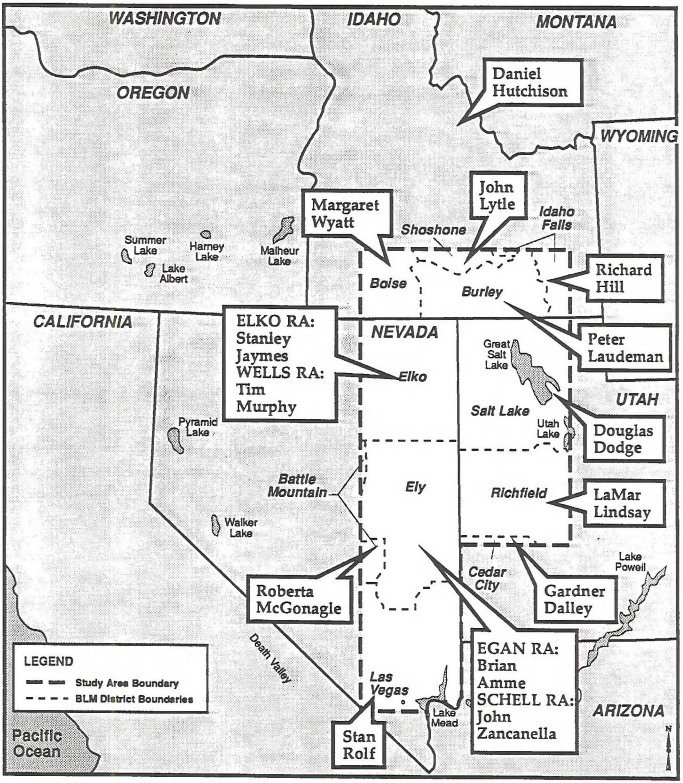
The National Register was established only in 1966 and, despite state programs to comprehensively inventory their historic resources, the registers are far from complete. Clearly, these registers are dominated by standing structures dating from the historic era. Prehistoric and ethnohistoric resources are much less completely represented on the registers.

Prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded for decades by various research organizations and agencies and, although thousands have been identified, their significance has not been consistently evaluated. For example, in 1987 the Bureau of Land Management Salt Lake District in northwestern Utah listed 935 recorded prehistoric sites on the lands it administers, but 861 (92 percent) had never been evaluated for National Register eligibility. Another problem is that information of recorded archaeological sites is uneven and scattered among various repositories. We determined that manual attempts to review information on the thousands of recorded archaeological sites was simply not feasible at the regional Phase I level of study. We did, however, acquire access to computerized data on the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) maintained by the University of Utah, Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service. Data on more than 55,000 sites recorded in the Great Basin have been encoded (IMACS 1987). We were able to spatially plot



Note: Not to scale

State Historic Preservation Office and State Archaeologist Contacts



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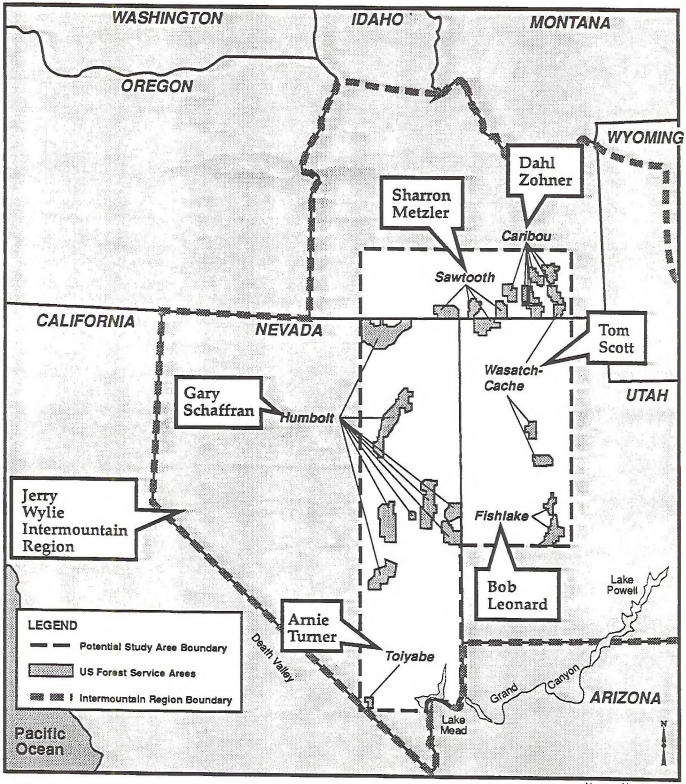
Bureau of Land Management
Cultural Resource Specialist Contacts



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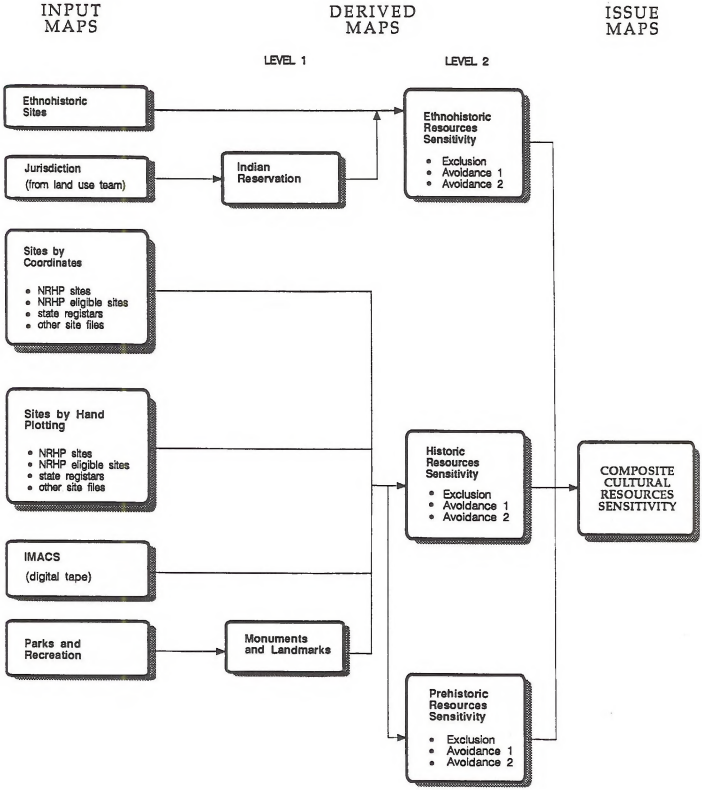
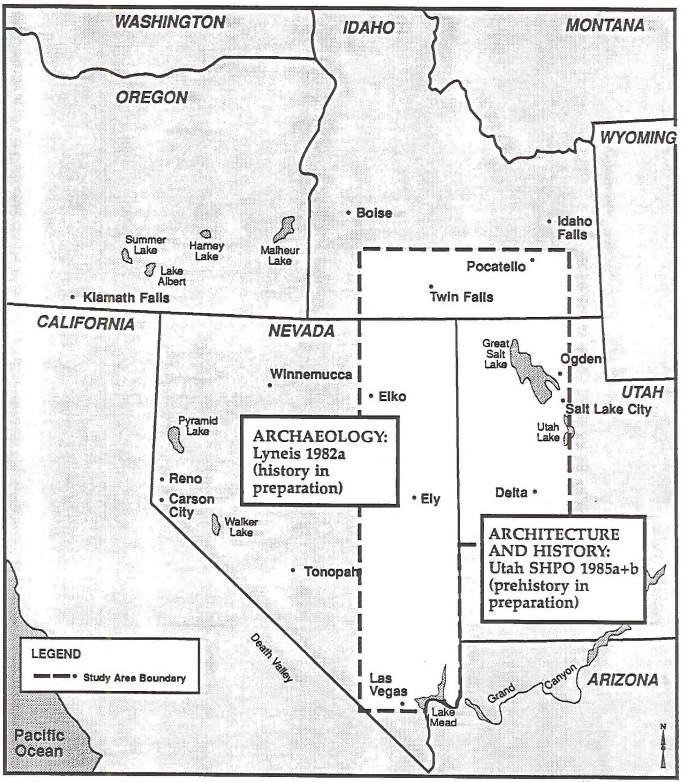
Forest Service Archaeologist and Cultural Resource Coordinator Contacts

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-5



Phase 1 Cultural Resource Data Inventory and Analysis



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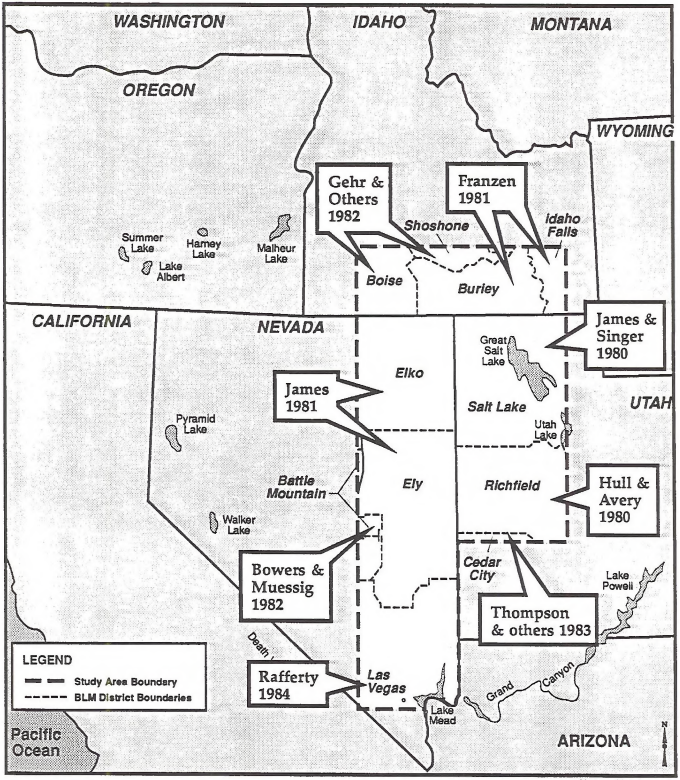
State Historic Preservation Office Overviews

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-7



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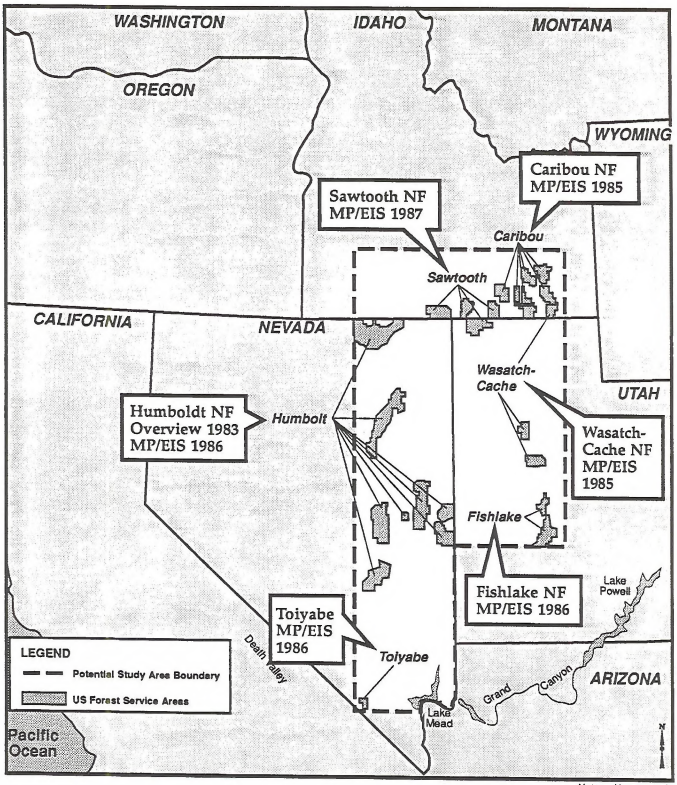
Bureau of Land Management Overviews



Note: Not to scale

Forest Service Overviews

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-9

approximately 16,000 archaeological sites within the regional study area. This conveyed an impression of where sites were recorded but this undoubtedly reflects where survey efforts have been concentrated rather than the actual distribution of sites. We also found it impossible to easily abstract information regarding site types from the computerized files.

Consideration of ethnohistoric resources or traditional cultural properties in project planning is of relatively recent origin, and there are no organized and thorough agency inventories of such responses. We did identify and review approximately 50 environmental documents, cultural resource overviews, and key ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources. Identification of localities having special significance for Native American groups often requires ethnographic research and oral history, but such efforts were deemed to be unwarranted during this phase of study. We did contact representatives of all Indian tribes in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah and in some other adjoining states to solicit their concerns about the proposed project (Table CR-2). Initial contacts with these Native Americans were made in 1987 by mail for the earlier, larger study area. These were followed by telephone calls and additional letters as the contact program progressed.

Sensitivity Modeling

The inventoried resources were divided into three classes of sensitivity. The most sensitive were labeled exclusion areas. This class was limited to designated National Landmarks or National Monuments with prehistoric or historic themes, and ethnohistoric burial grounds or sites considered to be highly sacred by some Native American communities (see Figure CR-10). There is substantial sentiment for preserving such resources in place.

It would be essentially impossible or extremely difficult to obtain permits for a transmission line that would adversely affect the types of resources identified as exclusion zones. A three kilometer buffer zone around the exclusion areas was also designated as highly sensitive and therefore assigned an avoidance level 1 rating.

Other resources grouped into the avoidance level 1 category include prehistoric and historic resources listed on or formally determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as districts or individual properties. National Historic Trails were also included as were prehistoric burial grounds. Ethnographic resources included in the avoidance level 1 category are reservations, multicomponent sites with or without sacred elements (such as cemeteries), and areas for gathering materials used in rituals.

The avoidance level 2 category includes various prehistoric resources that are characterized by complexity or density, indicating that mitigative measures could be costly. Ethnohistoric resources include principal villages and habitation areas. Historic resources in the level 2 category include those listed on state and local registers.

Results - Phase I (Regional Study)

A total of 462 cultural resources were identified within the regional study area as a result of the Phase I study (Table CR-3), but only 12 of these (or less than 3 percent of the inventory) are classified as exclusion zones. Approximately 65 percent of the inventory (300 sites) were assigned to the avoidance level 1 category. The remaining 150 sites were assigned to the level 2 category (Table CR-4).

We were also able to plot about 16,000 other archaeological sites from the files of the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS). Simple display of these data provided a basis for identifying areas with high densities of sites. (It should be noted that this was not a simple achievement.) However, this site distribution reflects where surveys have been pursued rather than the actual distribution of sites. Therefore the gaps in the distributions are more likely to mean that those areas simply have not been inventoried rather than indicating sites are not present. Therefore these data provide a only a weak basis for identifying areas of opportunity for siting the project transmission lines.

Our goal of using the IMACS data to model sensitivity zones proved infeasible for a variety of reasons. The site records have been compiled over decades by numerous researchers. The records are not particularly consistent, often incomplete, and have not been subject to any rigorous quality control procedures. Missing or invalid spatial coordinates are a particular problem, which eliminated almost 6,500 sites from being plotted (Table CR-5).

The exclusion zones as well as the avoidance level 1 and avoidance level 2 sites were considered when defining alternative transmission line corridors that warranted further consideration during Phase II of project planning and environmental impact assessment. The two-mile-wide corridors selected for further analysis did, in fact, avoid more than 95 percent of these resources previously recognized as some of the most significant within the region.

All of the exclusion zones were avoided by the alternatives selected for further consideration. Ten avoidance level 1 sites are within the Phase II corridors. Four of these are National Register houses and barns, and the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Camp in Idaho. Three others are in Nevada, including two multicomponent ethnohistoric sites with sacred components (Kern Mountains, and Arrow Canyon Range and Valley), and the historic Osceola Ditch. The two in Utah are archaeological sites listed on the National Register (the Deseret Petroglyphs and site 42MD300, an open Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic campsite). Eleven avoidance level 2 sites fall within the corridors considered during Phase II. One of these is the Snake River floodplain in Idaho where high densities of archaeological sites have been recorded, but the river has to be crossed somewhere. Nine are broad ethnohistoric habitation areas in Nevada, which are virtually impossible to avoid, and one is a similar ethnohistoric habitation zone in Utah.

In sum, the Phase I study accomplished the goal of avoiding the most important known cultural resources. This demonstrates that the spirit of historic preservation legislation was adopted from the onset of the project.

	PREHISTORIC RESOURCES	ETHNOHISTORIC RESOURCES	HISTORIC RESOURCES
EXCLUSION	1. National Archaeological Monuments & Landmarks	1. Sacred Sites of Known High Significance 2. Cemeteries	1. National Historic Monuments & Landmarks
AVOIDANCE 1	2. NRHP Archaeological Districts 3. Burial Grounds 4. Individual NRHP Listed Archaeological Sites 5. NRHP Eligible Archaeological Sites	3. Indian Reservations 4. "Complex Sites" with Sacred Components * 5. "Complex Sites" without Sacred Components * 6. Ritual Gathering Areas	2. NRHP Historic Districts 3. Individual NRHP Listed Historic Properties 4. National Historic Trails 5. NRHP Eligibility Historic Properties
AVOIDANCE 2	6. Habitation Sites with Structure 7. Open Habitation Sites 8. Habitation Sites with Natural Shelter 9. Other "Sensitive Areas" **	7. Principal Villages 8. Ethnohistoric or Historic Indian Habitation Areas 9. Other "Sensitive Areas" **	6. State Register/ Landmark Properties 7. Local Historic Landmarks 8. Other "Sensitive Areas" **

	OTHER RESOURCES NOT CONSIDERED IN IDENTIFYING ALTERNATIVE CORRIDORS		
MODERATE AND LOW SENSITIVITIES	Inventoried Sites Including o rock alignments o rock art o storage sites o artifact scatters o isolates	Inventoried Sites Including: o rock alignments o mythology locales o gathering areas o trails o named places	Inventoried Sites Including: o standing/ruined buildings o markers o artifact scatters o named places

* Complex sites are defined as multicomponent sites such as a village, dance house, and gathering area; sacred components are commonly cemeteries.

** Other 'sensitive areas' are a category identified as potential problem areas by local cultural resource specialists. These include areas of high site density, complex sites costly to study, or sites for which there is substantial sentiment for preservation in place.

Cultural Resource Inventory and Sensitivity Categories - Phase I

Dames & Moore

Figure CR-10

The cultural resources are briefly described in the following paragraphs, and complete inventory tables are appended as Appendix CR-1 through CR-9.

Prehistory

A total of 34 prehistoric resources were inventoried during the Phase I study. Many of these archaeological sites have been at least partially excavated and have yielded important information for reconstructing the regional cultural history. Because of these prior investigations, many of these sites have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous other archaeological sites are, of course, present within the region but remain to be identified and studied.

Idaho

The Idaho inventory includes two national register sites and two additional areas judged to be sensitive. (There is no Idaho state register.) These inventoried locations include two cave or rock shelter sites, and two areas (the Snake River margins and the Camas Prairie) known to have relatively high densities of archaeological sites.

Nevada

The Nevada prehistoric site inventory consists of 14 sites or localities. Ten of these are National Register sites or districts, three others are archaeological sites judged to be particularly sensitive, and a burial cave completes the inventory.

Utah

The Utah inventory includes 16 sites. One is a designated National Historic Landmark (Danger Cave). Another 12 are National Register sites or districts. These include cave sites, open habitation sites, and rock art sites. The final three include a cave site and two rock art sites judged to be particularly sensitive.

Ethnohistory

Investigations for the regional study area identified 108 ethnohistoric resources. Most of the resources were identified by reviewing published and unpublished reports. Our Native American contact program yielded little information regarding any particular sites that may be of concern at this stage, but most of the contacted groups were interested in continued opportunities to review project plans as they developed.

Idaho

Twelve ethnohistoric resources were identified within the Idaho portion of the regional study area. The inventory includes the Fort Hall Indian Reservation and 11 traditional habitation areas of the Shoshone.

Nevada

The Nevada inventory includes 56 ethnohistoric resources. Many of the north-south trending valleys in the Nevada portion of the study area were occupied by the Shoshone or Paiute and are recorded as general habitation areas. These types of resources dominate the inventory. Nine reservations are also located within the regional study area, and five other localities reflect mixed uses but have some locations within them deemed to be sacred because of rituals that were practiced in these areas. Two sensitive burial sites and a mountain peak related to a creation myth complete the inventory.

Utah

Forty ethnohistoric sites were inventoried in the Utah portion of the regional study area. The inventory includes two Goshute reservations. Almost all of the remaining resources were generalized habitation areas of the Shoshone, Goshute, Ute, and Paiute.

History

A total of 320 historic resources were identified by the Phase I studies. These include a few sites designated as National Historic Landmarks, but most are properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or state registers.

Idaho

The Idaho inventory includes 135 resources. Three of these are National Historic Landmarks: Fort Hall, City of Rocks, and the Experimental Breeder Reactor. National Register districts are found in several cities and towns such as Pocatello, Blackfoot, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Oakley, Albion, Shoshone, Malad City, Samaria, and Chesterfield. Individually listed structures and buildings are located in both urban and rural areas, and include a variety of sites such as residential and commercial buildings, dams and power plants, railroads, trails, roads, forts, dairy barns, mining structures, and a Japanese-American relocation camp. A thematic National Register nomination consists of approximately 100 lava rock structures located in Jerome and Lincoln counties. It reflects the use of local basalt cobbles as a building material from the late 1880s to the early 1940s.

Nevada

The Nevada inventory includes 38 historic resources. One National Historic Landmark, Fort Ruby, is located within the study area. Almost 70 percent of the inventory consists of National Register sites or districts, with the remainder being designated as state register sites or local landmarks. These sites reflect a variety of historic themes and include site such as military forts, pony express stations, irrigation ditches, mines, and residential and commercial buildings.

Utah

The Utah inventory includes 147 properties. Seven of these are National Historic Landmarks and Monuments: Golden Spike National Historic Site, the Bingham Canyon Mine, Emigration Canyon, and four others within Salt Lake City. Almost 80 percent of the inventory are National Register properties. Many of these are historic buildings in towns and cities related to Mormon settlement, but also include military forts, mining areas, ranches, dams, railroads, and trails. State register properties primarily include houses, schools, churches, and a cemetery. Local historic landmarks include a variety of structures such as chapels, mills, stage stations, and the Utah Copper Company Magna concentrator.

Inventory Methods - Phase II (EIS)

Data Acquisition

Phase II of the study was made in conjunction with preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) and focused on the evaluation and comparison of alternative corridors. Data on which to base these comparisons included the inventory developed during Phase I. Those results indicated that the computerized information in the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System database was incomplete for the project area. Therefore data were gathered by reviewing the site file information available at various agencies. Information was collected from the State Historic Preservation Office files in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah as well as from the Bureau of Land Management Boise and Burley districts in Idaho, the Elko, Ely, and Las Vegas districts in Nevada, and the Richfield District in Utah. Other agencies contacted included the Bureau of Reclamation, Nevada Department of Transportation, and the Humboldt National Forest, but we determined that their files were unlikely to yield additional information.

The primary goal of the file search was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources (including prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic sites) and all previous cultural resource investigations within a two-mile-wide corridor centered on each alternative centerline. Data were also concurrently gathered for ancillary facility siting areas including nine series compensation and substation locations, and 15 alternative sites for microwave repeater sites.

File maps were reviewed to identify relevant information, which was then plotted on maps. For much of the study area the data plots were made on U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles at a scale of 1:24,000 (7.5 minute) or 1:62,500 (15 minute). The scale adopted for the Phase II phase for general planning and resource studies was 1:100,000 and some of the cultural resources data, particularly in the southern portions of the study area, were collected at this scale.

Copies of site forms were obtained whenever available or relevant descriptive data about the sites were collected. Relevant survey reports were also identified. We noted substantial overlap among the various agency files that was often difficult to sort out because of the multiple site numbering systems used.

The site files focus primarily on archaeological and historic archaeological sites. Therefore, we continued the Native American contact program initiated during Phase I to try to identify additional ethnohistoric sites that might be of significance to local Native American communities (Table CR-6).

The Phase II Native American contacts were initiated in May 1989 by sending project descriptions, maps, and mailing lists to tribal councils whose traditional territories were crossed by the various alternative corridors identified at that time. Appropriate state and federal agency personnel were sent lists of contacts for review and identification of additional referrals. Additional mailings were made in June. Meetings were subsequently held with (1) the Te-Moak Elders Council in Elko, Nevada on July 8, 1989, (2) the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and Southern Paiute Tribal Chairman's Association in Cedar City, Utah on July 18, 1989, and (3) the National Council of Western Shoshone in Austin, Nevada on October 7, 1989.

The Te-Moak elders cited the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley as validating their claim to the Western Shoshone traditional range. They noted that the Shoshone roamed everywhere within this territory practicing their hunting and gathering subsistence strategy. The Western Shoshone live in a "circle" and anywhere within the circle can be the "center of the earth." They consider all this land sacred and consider projects such as the SWIP, which crosses their lands, to constitute an infringement of their rights. They also consider themselves to be responsible for preserving the land and what it holds. They noted that the Jarbidge, Thousand Springs, and Snake River areas were particularly important to them. They want to be kept informed of project developments and would like to review the final selected route. Some of the elders may want to conduct a reconnaissance on selected portions of the final route in order to identify any places that should be avoided. Human burial sites are a major concern.

The Paiute Tribal Council in Utah requested the opportunity to review the results of the archaeology records search and survey through their area. They have two tribal members who deal with cultural resources and work with local archaeologists on survey and data recovery projects. They expressed an interest in having these tribal members involved in similar work on the SWIP. Like the Te-Moak elders, the northern Paiute would like to review the final route with the option of field reconnaissance by some of their elders. They have established reburial policies and procedures, which they would like to have followed by those conducting archaeological work in their area.

The National Council of Western Shoshone emphasized the land ownership issue. They held aboriginal title, as acknowledged in the Treaty of Ruby Valley. They have received no compensation from the federal government and, therefore, consider themselves rightful owners of their traditional lands. They do honor the Treaty of Ruby Valley, which includes a provision that existing lines (telegraph) and roadways be maintained, but contains no provision for new lines or roads. Most of their expressed concerns related to political and economic issues associated with the project and these are being dealt with in those contexts. No specific concerns for cultural resources were expressed, with the exception of the effects of the line on eagles. They did request further participation as the project progresses and would like to review the final alignment when it is selected.

Additional mailings were made in July 1990 regarding the expansion of the study area from the Ely area south to Las Vegas. Other mailings were made in September 1990 in response to referrals made as a result of the July contacts. Again in November 1991, updated mailings were made to Native American contacts describing a series of new alternative links in the southern expansion area, crossing the Moapa River Indian Reservation. We continued to send out additional mailings through February 1992 in response to referrals. Telephone calls were made to follow-up on some of the mailings. This series of contacts generated no information about specific sites, but reiterated the interest on the part of several communities and individuals to be kept informed of the progress of the project and the results of the environmental impact analysis.

In addition to the Native American contact program, an ethnographic site search was conducted. This review built on the Phase I studies by examining previous ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies in more detail and applying them to the alternative corridors.

Data Organization and Automation

During Phase I studies the inventoried cultural resources were only grossly classified as prehistoric, ethnohistoric, or historic. For the Phase II analysis, somewhat more detailed information was coded. We focused on three variables that we labeled site location, site class, and site type.

Because Phase II involved evaluation of specific alternative routes, or links, it was crucial to be able to locate each resource in relation to these links. Therefore, site location was a key variable to track. Individual sites were plotted on maps during the file search and then digitized into Dames & Moore's geographic information management system (GIMS) and assigned a unique identification number. These geographic information system identification numbers (GIS IDs) were used to tie mapped locations to a separate computerized database with additional information about the sites in these locations. The sites were entered as points, lines, or polygons. Points and linear data were one-to-one correlations with sites. The larger sites (10 acres or more) that were entered as polygons were also uniquely associated with a GIS ID. Because of the scale of the GIS analysis, some of the recorded sites were so close (within the same 10-acre parcel) that they could not be distinguished, and were therefore lumped into clusters around which polygons were drawn. Therefore some polygon GIS Ids encompass more than one recorded cultural resource.

Cultural resources constitute only one of the many data themes that are being considered in the selection of an environmentally preferred route for SWIP. The location of cultural resources was used to create a separate "layer" of spatial information within the GIS database. The layer included (1) Phase I digitized cultural resource locations that are located within the Phase II corridors, (2) IMACS site locations obtained during Phase I, and (3) digitized locations of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources identified during the Phase II site file search.

The second coded variable, site class, was, as in Phase I, simply an assignment to prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic categories. The distinctions between classes are not necessarily clearcut for some types of resources because some aboriginal archaeological sites lacking diagnostics could very well date from the protohistoric or historic eras, but we tended to classify most ambiguous sites like this as prehistoric. Some sites contained both prehistoric and historic components, and information about some sites was insufficient for making a class assignment.

Within each class, site types were used as a third variable in organizing the database. Site types are not inherently obvious. Some site recorders tended to use morphological descriptions and others used inferred functional labels. We opted to use whatever assignments made by the original site recorders. This created a heterogeneous classification that we subsequently used to assign standardized sensitivity levels. Although there are numerous ambiguities involved in such assignments, this strategy was required because the significance of most of the recorded sites has never been formally evaluated.

Surveyed areas within the alternative corridors were identified by project number and plotted during the course of Phase II data collection. Numerous surveys were plotted but almost all of these were narrow linear transects. These data were not digitized because we concluded they could not be used as a basis for rigorous predictive models. Many sites are not associated with surveys, and the survey methods used are not always recorded. From the advantage of hindsight, a more holistic but less quantitative analysis of the amount of prior linear survey within the various valleys crossed by the project may have been useful. However, the effort required for such an analysis would have been substantial in comparison to the margins of error that would likely be associated with the results of such an analysis. The collected survey data will nevertheless be useful in planning intensive surveys of the selected route.

Inventory Results - Phase II (EIS)

The Phase II database contains information about 1,427 cultural resources previously recorded within two-mile-wide corridors along each of the alternative centerlines and within the associated facility siting areas (Table CR-7). Not surprisingly, the state with the greatest number of miles of alternatives, Nevada, has the most identified resources (1,123). A total of 256 resources were inventoried along the Idaho links, and 48 along the Utah segments. These resources are briefly described in the following paragraphs and an inventory is attached as Appendix CR-10.

Prehistory

Prehistoric resources comprise about 83 percent of the total number of inventoried resources, and are consistently the most prevalent class in all three states of the project area. The tabulations of the various types of prehistoric resources are summarized in Table CR-8. Recorders in all three states often need more than one site type to describe a single resource. In the table, we entered such combinations as separate types in an attempt to indicate the range of site complexity as noted by the recorders.

Isolates and lithic scatters dominate the inventory. (Note that isolates are not assigned site numbers in Utah and therefore were not identified during the file search.) Isolates are seldom deemed significant (in terms of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places) and study of lithic scatters prior to project construction is often relatively simple, and an adequate mitigation measure.

Idaho

More than 41 percent of the 225 resources recorded in Idaho are lithic scatters whose significance has never formally been evaluated. Other more complex types of sites are also present including 40 rockshelters and 30 campsites, three of which had associated burials. Rock alignments suggestive of architectural features and house pits have been noted at some sites. Sources of jasper and ignimbrite tool stone and rock art sites have also been recorded. Many of the recorded resources are concentrated along the Snake River and Salmon Falls Creek.

Nevada

Isolates and lithic scatters dominate the Nevada inventory constituting over 82 percent of the 924 recorded prehistoric resources. Other types of sites represented in the Nevada inventory include campsites, rock shelters, lithic quarries, habitation sites, lithic and ceramic scatters or sites with ceramics only, groundstone scatters or milling stations, rock art sites, and one cache. Some of these sites could have subsurface deposits and have substantial potential to yield important archaeological information. Antelope traps are a relatively unique type of site that are also likely to be deemed to be very significant. Many of these were used in ethnohistoric times but the types of projectile points recovered from some of the sites indicate more ancient use as well.

One group of 31 prehistoric sites in the Wells area has been officially evaluated for National Register eligibility. The proposed Humboldt Wells District includes campsites with lithic scatters, lithic scatters, and lithic and ceramic scatters, which have been identified as contributing sites. We learned of the proposed Humboldt Wells district nomination after we had plotted many sites within its defined boundaries. We retained these 42 historic and prehistoric resources in our database as individual sites, although they are included within the polygon encompassing the district (GIS ID 1914). The City of Rocks district southwest of

Ely, Nevada, however, was defined as such during our search of the BLM files. We mapped the district boundaries (GIS ID 37121) and entered the City of Rocks into our database as a single resource.

Utah

Only 32 prehistoric resources were inventoried in the Utah segment of the study area. Campsites, lithic scatters, and lithic and ceramic scatters and habitation sites are the most common types of prehistoric sites identified. One of these, site 42MD300, has significant Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic deposits and is listed on the National Register, as is the Deseret Petroglyph site, 42MD55, one of three rock art sites recorded in the study area. Ceramic scatters, an artifact scatter, and a chipping station also were identified.

Ethnohistory

The more detailed review of the ethnohistoric literature resulted in the definition of several additional ethnohistoric resources. Most of these were only generally defined areas occupied by various aboriginal groups at the time of European arrival in the area. The ethnohistoric resources constitute only about 2.5 percent of the Phase II database, but they do encompass very large areas because most of them are simply identified in relation to geographic features such as the Steptoe Valley or the Egan Mountain Range. The various types of ethnohistoric sites recorded are summarized in Table CR-9.

Idaho

Four ethnohistoric resources were identified in Idaho. These include Shoshone habitation areas and sites, as well as one resource exploitation areas. These occur areas in the vicinity of Salmon Falls Creek and Rock Creek.

Nevada

About 60 percent of the identified ethnohistoric resources are located in Nevada. These are primarily very broadly defined locations of traditional habitation or resource exploitation. One of these in the Arrow Canyon Range and Valley has been identified as having some locations regarded as sacred, but these have not been specifically identified. The valley itself saved as a travel corridor for ethnohistoric groups. The gathering area for ritual materials in the Kern Mountains is also sensitive, as is the inventoried burial ground. Three antelope traps have also been identified as ethnohistoric sites.

Utah

Eleven ethnohistoric resources are crossed by the Utah alternatives. All but one are broadly defined locations of traditional habitation and exploitation. The other site is identified as an ritual area where materials were gathered.

History

Historic resources constitute about 13 percent of the Phase II database. These include numerous site types with isolates and trash scatters being the most common (Table CR-10).

Idaho

The portion of the study area in Idaho contains 27 historic resources. A wide variety of site types are represented but residences, structures, trash scatters, dumps, placer mines, trash scatters, and trails are the most common site types. The Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center and four "lava stone" buildings listed on the National Register are among the most significant.

Nevada

The Phase II inventory includes 152 historic sites in Nevada. Isolates and trash scatters are the most common site types. Numerous sites related to transportation (railroads, trails, roads) and ranching are also included. Two town or community locations were recorded as well. The significance of most of these historic resources has never been evaluated, although the Osceola Ditch is listed on the National Register. It is a water conveyance system developed for mining purposes and evidently built by Chinese laborers. Five railroad sidings/stations, one railroad spur, one habitation, and one campsite have also been recommended as eligible by their recorders. One of the alternative corridors encompasses the Bristol Wells Townsite National Register property. This is a mining town dating from the 1870s containing a furnace mill, charcoal ovens, and wells that supplied water to hundreds of near mines.

Utah

Only 4 historic resources were identified in the Utah segment of the study area. These include one dam, one ditch, one domestic refuse dump, and one trash scatter. The significance of these resources has not been officially recorded. The Topaz Japanese-American Relocation Center is an important historical locality, but it has not been recorded as a site. It is in the immediate vicinity of the study area but is just beyond the corridor for Link 530.

Other Sites

Completing the known site inventory are 19 resources with both prehistoric and historic elements (Table CR-11), and eight resources for which we were unable to determine an associated class. The majority of these resources are located along the Nevada alternative links, including 17 of the multicomponent sites and all of the unknown class resources. The Idaho and Utah inventories contain one multicomponent site each.

Four sites in Nevada were characterized by prehistoric lithic scatters with associated historic trash. Other observed combinations include prehistoric lithic scatters, two with historic horse traps, one with historic rock alignments, and one containing a historic trail marker. In two cases in Nevada, prehistoric isolates were identified within historic trash scatters. Two prehistoric campsites were noted in combination with historic elements, one a railroad survey camp and the other a stage stop.

The remainder of the 19 sites were represented by one resource type having evidence of association with both prehistoric and historic utilization. In Nevada, these sites include two multicomponent isolates, two petroglyph sites, and one rockshelter. In Idaho, a site with rock alignments apparently utilized during both the prehistoric and historic eras was recorded, while one multicomponent campsite was noted in the Utah inventory.

Normally, we were unable to identify site class only when forms and associated reports were unavailable. Five sites in Nevada, for which we know neither class nor type, fall into this category. We also identified three sites by type but not class, two rockshelters and one site characterized by ruins, all in Nevada.

Historic Linear Features

Some of the most important historic resources within the study area are historic trails, railroads, and roads that crosscut various alternative links and states. These trails include pieces of the Oregon Trail, California Emigrant Trail, Hastings Cutoff (Mormon or Utah Trail), the Overland Trail, and the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road. These general corridors were subsequently used for the Pony Express, and various railroads and highways as systems of transportation evolved. These routes were discussed in the cultural overviews presented above. The Nevada Northern Rail road crosses many of the alternatives, although the nature of its historic associations varies along its route. The following sections discuss the relation of these five historic trails as well as the railroad to the various SWIP alternatives.

The Oregon Trail

The Oregon Trail was the main path used by emigrants heading overland to the Pacific Coast in the period from about 1840 to 1869, at which time the completion of the transcontinental

railroad made the wagon road virtually obsolete. The migrant trail system was variously known as the Oregon, California, or Utah/Mormon trails, depending on the flow of traffic in any give year, or the destination of the travelers. The common portions of the routes are generally east of the SWIP study area. The Oregon Trail (GIS ID 156) runs through southern Idaho and crosses the SWIP corridors in two places. One is on the south side of the Snake River south of Murtaugh, between Burley and Twin Falls (Link 141), and again opposite Millet Island at the Upper Salmon Falls west of Twin Falls (Link 164). The Oregon Trail was designated a National Historic Trail in 1978.

The Oregon Shortline Railroad was subsequently built along the Oregon Trail corridor through southern Idaho.

The California Trail

The segment we refer to as the California Trail (GIS ID 1001) branched off the Oregon Trail in southeastern Idaho and headed southwest to the Humboldt River. It crosses the SWIP corridors in four locations (Links 141, 151, 167, 168, and 1612), all in Nevada. One crossing is along Thousand Springs Creek at the bottom of the valley. The second is at Brush Creek at the head of Thousand Springs Creek. The third is along Bishop Creek, and the fourth is along Town Creek near Wells.

The National Park Service has completed a feasibility study for designating the California Trail as a National Historic Trail but no action has yet been taken. Some of the SWIP crossings are in relatively intact segments of the trail system.

The Hastings Cutoff

The Hastings Cutoff left the main Oregon/California Trail at Fort Bridger in southwestern Wyoming. It is also known as the Mormon Trail or Utah Trail. It headed southwest from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City and then continued on west joining the California Trail near modern day Elko.

The Hastings Cutoff (GIS ID 3004) crosses the SWIP corridors three times in Nevada (Links 190, 212, 222) The first crossing is at Silver Zone Pass through the Toana Range. The second is in the Goshute Valley near modern Shafter. The third is at Jasper Pass through the Pequop Mountains.

The Central Pacific Railroad (GIS ID 11920) was subsequently constructed along a route roughly parallel to the Hastings Cutoff although somewhat to the north through this portion of Nevada. This route crosses Links 144 and 152 midway between Cobre and Pequop, again at Link 180 on the northern flanks of Wood Hills, and finally at Link 170 just west of Wells.

The Western Pacific Railroad (GIS ID 11921) subsequently followed a similar route. Between the Silver Zone Pass and Hogan, the Western Pacific alignment and the Hastings Cutoff are

virtually identical. At Hogan the Western Pacific heads to the northwest paralleling Links 170 and 190 for approximately 22 miles until reaching Wells and exiting the study corridor.

The Victory Highway was also built along the general alignment of the Hastings Cutoff, and modern Interstate Highway 80 runs through this corridor.

The Nevada Northern Railroad branched off the Hastings Cutoff route heading south to Ely. It parallels several of the study corridors from Cobre on the Western Pacific route south for more than 120 miles to McGill (Links 212, 223, 230, 241, 242, 270, 291, and 292).
In 1910 construction of another historic railroad (GIS ID 205) that connects southern Idaho with northern Nevada was first initiated, but was abandoned before it was completed. The Idaho Central Railroad attempted to complete it but failed, and finally the Oregon Shortline put it into service in 1926. The railroad crosses or parallels numerous study corridors (Links 71, 72, 110, 130, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 166, and 170).

The Overland Trail

The Overland Trail headed west from Salt Lake City through west-central Utah and central Nevada. It was subsequently used for the Pony Express route. The National Park Service (1987) recently published a review of the Pony Express route for consideration as designation as a National Historic Trail, but no formal designation has been made.

The Overland Trail or Pony Express Route (GIS ID 6410) crosses the SWIP corridors twice in Nevada. The first is at Tippet Pass between Antelope Valley and Spring Valley (Links 266 and 610). The second is in the Steptoe Valley south of Cherry Creek Station (Link 270). A northern alternative route of the Pony Express route (GIS ID 9806) also crosses Link 265 east of the Schell Creek Range.

The Lincoln Highway was subsequently constructed along this corridor. The road crosses the SWIP corridors at Tippett Pass and in the Steptoe Valley just east of Egan Canyon. It also intersects the SWIP corridors in the vicinity of Ely but no good maps of the road could be found to identify the original route between Schellbourne and East Ely by way of Magnuson's Ranch and McGill.

Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road

The Old Spanish Trail is a combination of several routes blazed by different explorers. Based on a literature search by the Nevada BLM (Myhrer and others 1990), the portion of the trail in our project area was not used until John Fremont's trip in 1844, although other routes through the area were utilized earlier. From 1844 to 1850, the route served as a horse trail used by explorers and traders. In 1850 the trail's name and travelers changed. It became the Mormon Road, a wagon road for immigrants and suppliers. The road was used for that purpose until around 1905.

The Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road (GIS ID 33506) crosses the SWIP corridor in three places, all near the south end of the project area. The trail crosses in Links 770 and 830, as well as passing through the Dry Lake substation siting area.

The Nevada Northern Railroad

During our Phase II data collection efforts, we identified the Nevada Northern Railroad as a historic resource because segments of it are mapped and recorded as such at the data repositories we visited. It was assigned a high resource quality rating, as were other well known linear features in the study area.

Subsequently obtained information from the BLM indicates the historical qualities of the railroad are quite variable. In northern Steptoe Valley, the existing railroad right-of-way has been obtained by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for anticipated future commercial use. Corridors of Links 241, 243, 244, 261, 270, and 291 cross this segment of the railroad.

That portion of the railroad right-of-way from McGill Junction, just south of the town of McGill, Nevada, to the Keystone Junction area on U.S. Highway 50 near Ruth, Nevada, is held by grant to the White Pine Historical Railroad Foundation and the City of Ely, Nevada, for a tourist railroad. In addition, the railroad yard complex, including engine houses, rail sidings, and a train depot, is situated on private land in Ely, Nevada. The Link 370 centerline crosses a part of the historic railroad on public land a few miles south of McGill, Nevada. This segment of the railroad is within the corridors of Links 292, 352, and 357 as well.

Another plan to repair and restore the entire length of the rail line for commercial traffic has also been proposed. Therefore, although the railroad is of historic vintage, it has not been abandoned and segments of it are available for transportation of freight and passengers.

Sensitivity Modeling Methods - Phase II (EIS)

The assessment of impacts that the proposed alternatives could have on cultural resources considers both the number and quality of resources and the nature and extent of impacts. The assessment is complicated and limited by the fact that the cultural resources along each alternative are not completely inventoried, nor are the details of the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Plan developed at this time. The assessment is, therefore, based on models of resource sensitivity and projected impacts. Although these models are subject to error, they do provide a reasonable basis for considering cultural resource impacts in selecting among the alternatives being considered.

Resource Quality Model

The National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal undertakings, such as the permitting and granting of right-of-way (ROW) for the proposed project, consider impacts on significant historic properties. Determinations of what are significant resources are based on criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as stated in 36 CFR Part 60. According to the criteria for evaluation, eligible resources include those that:

a. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

b. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

c. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

d. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

The significance of most of the cultural resources recorded along the alternative corridors has never been formally evaluated against these criteria. However, the available information indicates that the vast majority of sites that may be deemed National Register eligible are likely to be important because of their information potential (criterion "d"). Adverse impacts on such sites can usually be adequately mitigated by recovering the important information they contain before they are disturbed or destroyed by construction, but costs of such mitigative data recovery studies can vary substantially for different types of sites.

In addition to sites significant because of their information content, there are some types of sites that have other heritage values. Impacts on such sites cannot be fully mitigated through data recovery studies, and generally measures to accommodate preservation in place are preferred. These types of sites could include historic buildings, historic trails, relatively unique types of archaeological sites such as antelope traps, and places having special heritage significance for contemporaneous cultural groups, such as areas associated with traditional religious practices by American Indians.

Although formal significance determinations are yes or no decisions, the qualities of sites determined National Register eligible certainly vary with respect to the types of values that make them important, their relative significance and complexity, and the potential for mitigating direct and indirect impacts on them. Therefore, a model of resource quality was developed to reflect variation in types of values, priorities for preservation in place, and relative costs for mitigation measures. To reflect these variable qualities, the inventoried resources were ranked into five sensitivity categories:

Sensitivity Level	Assigned Weighting in GIS
• low	1
• moderate	5
• moderate-high	10
• high	20
• high+	25

The strategy used to assign the inventoried site types to the various sensitivity levels and corresponding weightings is depicted in Table CR-12. Note that because no formal significance determinations have been made for most of the inventoried resources, and the level of information available for the recorded resources is quite variable, the assigned sensitivities must be interpreted as only an approximate model of resource quality.

We defined the low sensitivity category to include those types of resources that are unlikely to be eligible under any of the four National Register criteria (such as isolates). We also included some types of sites that may possibly be eligible under criterion "d" for their information potential but would require only minimal data recovery as an effective mitigation measure. This includes sites such a rock alignments, minor roads, telegraph lines, railroad beds (with little integrity), and simple structures such as water tanks and powder magazines. We also assigned to this category those few prehistoric sites which were classified as "unknown" because descriptive information was lacking.

Moderate sensitivity resources were defined to include relatively simple types of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and other historic sites that are likely to be deemed National Register eligible only under criterion "d," such as prehistoric artifact scatters and various types of historic features. These types of sites may require data recovery studies if subject to impacts, but such studies are likely to require relatively minor efforts. We also assigned the large, broadly defined ethnohistoric habitation and exploitation sites and areas to the moderate sensitivity category. Specific locales within these areas might warrant higher sensitivity ratings, but these cannot be identified with the available data.

We defined the moderate-high sensitivity category to include prehistoric sites that could have substantial archaeological deposits as a result of long-term use or repeated short-term uses. We also included several historic site types that could be significant under any of the National Register eligibility criteria yet were considered unlikely to pose exceptional mitigation challenges. These include homesteads, ranches, railroads, railroad sidings, and structures such as dams, bridges, and spillways. Ethnohistoric habitation or resource exploitation zones identified as having potential, but not specifically defined, "sacred" components, such as areas where materials were gathered for rituals, or ceremonial locations, were included in this category.

The high and high+ sensitivity categories include those types of sites having heritage values that warrant special consideration for preservation in place, or which may require complex or costly mitigation measures. Sitetypes assigned to the high category include antelope traps, well known rockshelter and rock art sites, prehistoric and historic sites with burials, historic towns or communities, and historic named trails. The high+ category was reserved for properties previously listed on or officially determined eligible for listing on the National

Register, as well as burial grounds and cemeteries. A total of 38 localities representing approximately 100 resources in the Phase II study area were placed in the high or high+ sensitivity categories. These sites are listed along with their corresponding GIS Ids, in Table CR-13.

As mentioned above in the discussion of study methods, some sites located adjacent to each other were grouped into "polygonal units" because of the scale of geographic system analysis. These polygons were assigned to sensitivity categories based on the most sensitive resource within each.

Predicted Sensitivity Zones

The available data regarding previously recorded sites probably does not reflect an unbiased sample of the actual distributions of the various types of resources. For example, a link with 10 recorded sites, may simply have had more survey than a link with only one recorded site. To compensate for these potential biases in the inventory data, we developed a model that projects where unrecorded archaeological sites might be expected. The model was not intended to specifically estimate the densities of various types of sites, but rather to provide a more general basis for evaluating alternative links from a broad cultural resources perspective.

The model is based on the commonly accepted assumptions that within the study region archaeological sites are often encountered in higher densities near sources of water and within piñon-juniper vegetation communities. Information on these environmental variables had been coded into the geographic information system database as a result of other resource analyses. Therefore the model could be applied across all alternative links, compensating for the potential spatial biases in the cultural resource inventory data. Water sources, including rivers, perennial streams, and springs had been mapped for a one-mile-wide corridor along each centerline. Vegetation had been mapped throughout the study area.

Distance to water was considered in three intervals: (1) 0 to 500 meters, (2) 501 to 1,000 meters, and (3) 1,001 to 1,500 meters. Piñon-juniper vegetation was measured simply as present or absent. Values for the two variables were combined to create a matrix with the assigned sensitivities based on combinations of the two variables (Figure CR-11). Numerical weightings assigned in the GIS correspond to sensitivity levels as described in the previous section. We felt that no predicted sensitivity zones warranted a high+ quality assignment, thus this category is not included in our matrix.

High sensitivity was assigned to those areas in piñon-juniper vegetation that were close to water. Other vegetation communities relatively close to water were rated as moderate-high sensitivity zones. Areas more than 1,500 meters from water and not in piñon-juniper zones were rated as having low sensitivity. All other combinations of the two variables were ranked as having moderate sensitivity.

Ethnohistoric and historic sites were also in effect modeled in conjunction with development of the Phase II inventory, because unrecorded but potential site areas were recognized as a

Distance to Water	Pinon-Juniper Vegetation	
	Absent	Present
0-500 m	Moderate-High (weight = 10)	High (weight = 20)
501-1000 m	Moderate (weight = 5)	Moderate (weight = 5)
1001-1500 m	Low (weight = 1)	Moderate (weight = 5)

Predicted Sensitivity Zone Matrix

result of literature review and from comments of knowledgeable agency resource specialists. For example, the large, broadly defined ethnohistoric use zones are indications of where unrecorded sites might be present. Several of the historic "sites" identified during the inventory, such as the town of Contact or many of the historic trails, have not been recorded as sites, but their historically documented locations and alignments are indications of where historic resources may remain intact.

Results

Summary of Sensitive Known Sites

This section briefly highlights the most sensitive known sites in the inventory, sorted by link for each state. These high sensitivity sites occurring within facility siting study areas also are listed. A complete listing of all identified sites arranged by link and with their assigned sensitivities, is included as Appendix CR-11.

Idaho

Link 20:	the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center (GIS ID 901; NRHP listed)
Link 30:	the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center (GIS ID 901; NRHP listed)
Link 41:	a segment of the historic Oregon Trail (GIS ID 156)
Link 61:	a group of prehistoric and historic sites, two of which have burials (GIS ID 104); two prehistoric campsites, one with human remains (GIS ID 146); four historic residences (GIS Ids 23034-23037; NRHP thematic listing); the historic Kelton Road (GIS ID 203)
Link 64:	a segment of the historic Oregon Trail (GIS ID 156)

Nevada

Link 110:	the historic town of Contact (GIS ID 224)
Link 141:	a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 142:	prehistoric antelope traps (GIS ID 1804)
Link 143:	prehistoric antelope traps (GIS ID 1804)
Link 151:	two antelope traps (GIS Ids 11603 and 11604), and the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 166:	a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 167:	a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 168:	a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 169:	a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)

Link 170: a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001); the Humboldt Wells District (determined as eligible for listing as a district on the NRHP; GIS ID 1914); the Wells Indian Burial Ground (GIS ID 2311)
Link 180: a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001); an antelope trap (GIS ID 12701)
Link 190: a segment of the Hastings Cutoff Trail (GIS ID 3004);
Link 211: a historic railroad station/town (GIS ID 3404)
Link 212: a segment of the Hastings Cutoff (GIS ID 3004); a historic cemetery (GIS ID 3402)
Link 222: a segment of the Hastings Cutoff Trail (GIS ID 3004); an antelope trap (GIS ID 3605)
Link 223: a historic railroad station/town (GIS ID 3404)
Link 263: a segment of the Pony Express Route (GIS ID 9806)
Link 264: a segment of the Pony Express Route (GIS ID 9806)
Link 266: a segment of the Pony Express Route/Lincoln Highway (GIS ID 6410)
Link 268: the Deseret Petroglyph Panel site (GIS ID 24012)
Link 280: an alternate segment of the Pony Express Route (GIS ID 6405); a segment of the Pony Express Route/Lincoln Highway (GIS ID 6410)
Link 291: a segment of the Pony Express Route/Lincoln Highway (GIS ID 6410)
Link 292: a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad (GIS ID 2515)
Link 352: a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad (GIS ID 2515)
Link 357: a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad (GIS ID 2515)
Link 361: the City of Rocks (NRHP nomination in preparation; GIS ID 37121)
Link 362: the City of Rocks (NRHP nomination in preparation; GIS ID 37121)
Link 363: the City of Rocks (NRHP nomination in preparation; GIS ID 37121)
Link 370: a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad (GIS ID 2515)
Link 460: a historic mining town site (GIS ID 7803); a segment of the Osceola Ditch (NRHP listed; GIS ID 7813)
Link 590: prehistoric campsite (GIS ID 22408)
Link 600: prehistoric campsite (GIS ID 22408)
Link 610: a segment of the Pony Express Route/Lincoln Highway (GIS ID 6410)
Link 674: the historic mining town of Bristol Wells (NRHP listed; GIS ID 40032)
Link 713: the historic Town of Contact (GIS ID 224)
Link 730: a group of prehistoric rockshelters and rock art sites, including Warshield Rockshelter (GIS ID 33710); the Arrow Canyon Petroglyphs (GIS ID 33711)
Link 770: a segment of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road
Link 830: a segment of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road; the Dry Lake railroad siding and townsite (GIS ID 33512)
Link 1611: a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)
Link 1612: a segment of the California Trial (GIS ID 1001) and alternate California Trail (GIS ID 1526)
Link 1613: a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001)

Thousand Springs Series Compensation Siting Study Area: prehistoric antelope traps (GIS ID 1804)

Highway 93 Series Compensation Siting Study Area: a segment of the California Trail (GIS ID 1001); a group of prehistoric and historic sites near Wells (determined as eligible for listing on the NRHP; GIS ID 1914)

Goshute Valley Series Compensation Siting Study Area: the Cobre Antelope Trap (GIS ID 2513)

Hercules Gap Substation Siting Study Area: a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad (GIS ID 2515)

Dry Lake Substation Siting Study Area: a segment of the Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road (GIS ID 33506); the Dry Lake railroad siding and townsite (GIS ID 33512)

Utah

Link 267: the Deseret Petroglyph Panel (NRHP listed; GIS ID 24012)
Link 600: a prehistoric Paleo-Indian campsite (NRHP listed; GIS ID 22408)

Sevier Substation Siting Study Area: a prehistoric Paleo-Indian campsite (NRHP listed; GIS ID 22408)

Summary of Predicted Sensitivity Zones

The model used to predict sensitive zones based on environmental factors identified several areas that are likely to contain numerous unrecorded archaeological sites. The following is a brief summary of the 20 projected high sensitivity zones that were identified by the environmental model.

Idaho

Links 40 and 50: At the juncture of these links with link 81 there is a relatively large area of high sensitivity along Deep Creek.
Link 81: This link, which runs through the Shoshone Basin, contains areas of high sensitivity along the south fork of Deep Creek.

Nevada

Link 72: This link contains an area of high sensitivity along Salmon Falls Creek.
Link 82: This link contains small areas of high sensitivity near Chicken Springs and Boulder Creek.
Link 83: This link has a small high sensitivity zone near Cedar Creek.

Link 92: This link has small high sensitivity zones near Texas Spring Canyon.

Link 130: There are areas of high sensitivity at Sagehen Springs and along Salmon Falls Creek

Link 151: This link has small high sensitivity zones near Chalk Spring.

Links 163, 164, 167, and 168: These links, which run through the Thousand Springs Valley, contain small pockets of high sensitivity.

Link 170: This link contains one small, high sensitivity area along the Humboldt River.

Link 245: There is an area of high sensitivity along Duck Creek.

Link 264: This link contains an area of high sensitivity, which is located near Cherry Spring within a part of the Schell Creek Range.

Link 280: There are areas of high sensitivity along Antone Creek and Telegraph Creek.

Link 293: There is a small area of high sensitivity near Dry Canyon Spring.

Link 364: There are high sensitivity zones along Water Canyon and Williams Creek in the southern end of the Egan Range.

Link 461: There is an area of high sensitivity in the headwaters of Weaver Creek south of Sacramento Pass.

Highway 93 Series Compensation Siting Study Area: There are pockets of high sensitivity in the Thousand Springs Valley.

Utah

The model did not identify any combinations of water resources and piñon-juniper vegetation that suggest high sensitivities in the Utah portion of the study area.

Alternative Routes - Midpoint to Dry Lake

All of the Midpoint to Dry Lake alternative routes cross portions of four major historic trails: the Oregon, the Hastings Cutoff, the California, and the Pony Express route. The City of Rocks archaeological district also is within the two-mile-wide corridor as all the alternatives pass the district, but direct impacts can be avoided. All routes, except Route F, cross the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center and all except Route A cross one or more antelope trap sites. In addition, the Route A, C, and G corridors include a historic town site and a historic cemetery. The corridor for Route F includes a historic town site, cemetery, four residences, and a prehistoric campsite with burials.

The Midpoint to Dry Lake alternative routes include some of the predicted sensitivity zones as well. All alternatives except Route F cross the large Deep Creek high sensitivity zone. All but Route B and Route G cross the Dry Canyon Spring zone, but Routes B & G both cross the Antone and Telegraph Creek zones. Alternative Routes C and F cross the Texas Spring Canyon zone. Route D is the only one to cross the Thousand Springs Valley, which has pockets of predicted high sensitivity.

Route A

A total of 463 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor of Route A. About 85 percent of them are prehistoric sites, 3 percent are ethnohistoric, and 12 percent are historic sites. Twelve of these resources have been assigned high or very high sensitivity ratings. In addition 3 predicted high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

A total of 72 cultural resources were plotted along Route A from Midpoint to the Jackpot area. Almost 60 of these were prehistoric sites, 10 were historic, and ethnohistoric habitation sites are located near Rock Creek and in the Jackpot vicinity. The resources with the highest ranked sensitivity were the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center and the Oregon Trail.

Between Jackpot and the Windermere Hills about 30 prehistoric sites and 5 historic sites have been recorded along Route A. This segment of the route crosses the Thousand Springs Valley, as well as an area near Jackpot. Both these localities are identified as ethnohistoric habitation sites. The highest sensitivity sites along this segment of the route are the California Trail, the California/Immigrant Trail, and the historic town of Contact.

Between the Windermere Hills and Interstate 80, the Route A corridor contains 12 resources including the alignment of the historic Central Pacific Railroad.

Between Interstate 80 and Dolly Varden, the Route A corridor includes about 20 more recorded cultural resources with the majority, 13, being historic. A single ethnohistoric area is crossed in the vicinity of Oasis. The resources rated as most sensitive along this segment of the corridor are the Hastings Cutoff, the Shafter town site, and a cemetery.

From Dolly Varden to Steptoe substation siting area, 23 more sites have been recorded within the corridor; 20 are prehistoric sites, and 1 is historic. Two ethnohistoric areas, a habitation area in Steptoe Valley and an exploitation area in the Schell Creek Range, are also crossed by the corridor. None are rated as highly sensitive.

From Steptoe to the Robinson Summit area, 26 resources have been recorded along Route A; 17 are prehistoric, 4 are historic, and 3 are general ethnohistoric habitation areas (Steptoe Valley, Egan Range, and Butte Valley). The resource ranked as most sensitive is the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway alignment.

From Robinson Summit to Dry Lake more than 275 resources have been recorded along Route A. About 245 of these are prehistoric archaeological sites, approximately 20 are historic, and 7 are ethnohistoric areas. The most sensitive of these resources is the City of Rocks archaeological district.

Route B

A total of about 483 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route B. Of these, 87 percent are prehistoric sites, 4 percent are ethnohistoric resources, and 10 percent are historic sites. Ten of these have been assigned high or very high sensitivity and 4 high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

The alignment for Route B is the same as Route A from Midpoint Substation to Jackpot. From Jackpot to the Windermere Hills area, Route B includes almost 55 recorded resources, that is about twice as many as along Route A. These include 45 prehistoric sites, 3 historic sites, and 2 ethnohistoric areas (Trout Creek and Thousand Springs). Route B crosses the California Trail in this area as does Route A. Another resource rated as particularly sensitive in this portion of Route B is an antelope trap, a relatively rare type of archaeological site.

From the Windermere Hills to Interstate 80, Route B contains 16 recorded resources, including 15 prehistoric sites and the alignment of the historic Central Pacific Railroad, also crossed by Route A. From Interstate 80 south to the Steptoe substation siting area, the Route B corridor contains approximately 40 recorded resources (in contrast to about 45 along the Route A counterpart to this segment of Route B). About 25 of these are prehistoric archaeological sites, 7 are historic sites, and 5 are ethnohistoric areas (Goshute Mountain/Toano Range, Antelope Range, Antelope Valley, Steptoe Valley, and Schell Creek Range).

A short segment of Route B is again coincident with Route A (Links 261 and 270) where approximately a dozen cultural resources are recorded. Route B then diverges to the west of Route A into the Robinson Summit area. Route B includes approximately two dozen resources in this area, which is very similar to the Route A tallies. One of the most sensitive resources along Route B in this area is the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway alignment, just as along Route A. In addition, Route B crosses a small portion of another Pony Express Route.

From the Robinson Summit substation site south to the Dry Lake substation site, Routes A and B are identical.

Route C

Route C is a combination of segments of Routes A and B. From Midpoint to Interstate 80, Route C is identical to Route B, and from Interstate 80 south to the Dry Lake substation site, Route C is identical to Route A.

A total of about 479 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route C. Approximately 86 percent of these are prehistoric sites, 3 percent are ethnohistoric, and 11 percent are historic sites. Ten of these resources have been assigned high or very high sensitivity. In addition 4 high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

Route D

A total of 522 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route D. Of these, 83 percent are prehistoric sites, 3 percent are ethnohistoric sites, and 14 percent are historic sites. Eleven of these have been assigned high or very high sensitivity, and 4 high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

Route D is identical to Route A from Midpoint to north of the Windermere Hills area. From there to the Dolly Varden area, it diverges to the west. In this area, Route D includes more than 80 recorded resources (in contrast to less than half that number along Route A). More than 50 of the Route D sites in this area are prehistoric, and about 25 are historic. The most sensitive resources in this area include the California Trail and the Hastings Cutoff, as along Route A, and also a historic railroad town and an antelope trap (but it does avoid the Shafter town site and a cemetery encountered along the Route A corridor). From Steptoe south to the Dry Lake substation site, Route D is identical to Route A.

Route E

Route E is a combination of Routes A and B. From Midpoint to Interstate 80, Route E follows the Route A corridor. From Interstate 80 south to the North Steptoe substation site, Route E is identical to Route B, and from the North Steptoe substation site on south to Dry Lake substation site, Route E is the same as Route A.

A total of approximately 458 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route E. About 85 percent of these are prehistoric sites, 4 percent are ethnohistoric localities, and 11 percent are historic sites. Ten of these resources have been assigned high or very high sensitivity, and 3 high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

Route F

A total of 586 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route F. Of these, 87 percent are prehistoric sites, 3 percent are ethnohistoric locales, and 10 percent are historic sites. Fifteen of these resources have been assigned high or very high sensitivity, and 2 high sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

Route F is the only alternative that goes west from Midpoint Substation. It includes almost 160 recorded resources along those links that diverge from Route A at the northern end of the project area. (Only about 40 resources are recorded along Route A in this area.) Almost 140 of these are prehistoric, 14 are historic, and 3 ethnohistoric areas are crossed (Lower Salmon Falls, the West Bank of the Snake River, and Salmon Falls Creek). The most sensitive resources in this area include four houses listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Oregon Trail, the historic Kelton Road, and a cluster of sites along the Snake River, which includes two sites where prehistoric burials have been recorded. (The high sensitivity sites

along the counterpart portion of Route A include the Oregon Trail and the Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Camp.) From the Jackpot vicinity to I-80, Route F is identical to Route B. From I-80 South to the Dry Lake substation site, Route F is identical to Route A.

Route G

A total of 483 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor along Route G. About 83 percent are prehistoric sites, 4 percent are ethnohistoric resources, and 13 percent are historic sites. Thirteen of these resources have been assigned high or very high sensitivity, and 3 sensitivity zones have been projected by the modeling procedures.

Route G is identical to Route A from Midpoint Substation to an area north of the Windermere Hills, where Route G diverges to the southeast. Approximately a dozen resources have been recorded along this segment of Route G, which is very similar to the number recorded along the counterpart segment in Route A. The most sensitive resource along both segments is the California Trail, but Route G also includes two antelope trap sites, which are also rated as highly sensitive.

From the Windermere Hills to Dolly Varden Route G is identical to Route A. From Dolly Varden south to the North Steptoe substation site, Route G diverges to the west. This segment of Route G includes more than 35 recorded cultural resources, about a dozen more than along the counterpart segment of Route A. None of these are rated as highly sensitive.

From the North Steptoe substation site south to the Dry Lake substation site, Route G is identical to Route B.

Alternative Routes - Ely to Delta

The Ely to Delta alternative routes include fewer culturally sensitive areas than the longer north-south routes. The Direct Route crosses the Pony Express and Lincoln Highway alignments. The Cutoff Route also crosses these historic trails and roads and the corridor also includes the Deseret Petroglyph Panel, a National Register listed property. The 230kV Corridor crosses a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad used by a historic train, the historic Osceola Ditch, and a historic town site. The Southern Route includes the City of Rocks archaeological district. The sensitivity modeling indicates that all the routes, except the Direct Route cross one predicted high sensitivity zone.

Direct Route

Approximately 34 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor of the Direct Route. About 63 percent of these are prehistoric sites, 24 percent are ethnohistoric

resources (Steptoe Valley, Schell Creek Range, Spring Valley, Antelope Valley, Snake Valley, the Drum Mountains, the Little Drum Mountains, and the Sevier Desert), and 13 percent are historic sites.

The most sensitive resources along this route are two alignments of the Pony Express Trail (one of which coincides with the Lincoln Highway).

Cutoff Route

A total of 40 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor of the Cutoff Route. Of these 66 percent are prehistoric sites, 21 percent are ethnohistoric locales, and 13 percent are historic sites. One sensitivity zone has been projected by the modeling procedures.

The Cutoff Route is identical to the Delta Direct Route from the North Steptoe substation site to the vicinity of the Little Hills. From here, the Cutoff Route diverges to the south to meet and parallel two existing transmission line, one of which it parallels to the Delta area.

Approximately a dozen resources have been recorded along the divergent segment of the Cutoff Route, which is about identical to that recorded along the counterpart portion of the Direct Route. In addition to crossing the Pony Express alignments before diverging, the Cutoff Route corridor also includes the Deseret Petroglyph panel site, another resource ranked as highly sensitive.

230kV Corridor Route

A total of 101 cultural resources have been identified in the two-mile-wide corridor of the 230kV Corridor route. About 79 percent of these are prehistoric sites, 8 percent are ethnohistoric resources, and 13 percent are historic sites. One high sensitivity zone is projected by the predictive model.

This route would begin in the Robinson Summit substation site and parallels two existing transmission lines, converging with the Cutoff Route in the vicinity of the Buckskin Hills. This route includes 78 recorded resources in addition to the almost two dozen along the coincident portions of the Cutoff and Direct Routes. The most sensitive resources along the 230kV Corridor Route include the historic Osceola Ditch that was constructed for placer mining by Chinese laborers, a historic mining town site, and a segment of the Nevada Northern Railroad used by a historic train.

Southern Route

Approximately 85 cultural resources have been recorded along the Southern Route. About 78 percent of these are prehistoric, 12 are ethnohistoric habitation or use areas (Egan Range,

Lake Valley, Spring Valley, the Sevier Desert, the Wah Mountains, and the Swasey Wash/Whirlwind Mountains area), and 10 percent are historic. One high sensitivity zone is projected by the predictive model. The most sensitive recorded resource along this route is the City of Rocks archaeological district located at the very western end of the route.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLANNING METHODS

Estimating Scope of Impacts

Both direct and indirect impacts on cultural resources were evaluated. Direct impacts could stem from physical disturbance or destruction of cultural resources as a result of various types of construction activities including clearing vegetation, installing tower foundations, assembling and erecting towers, stringing and tensioning conductors, upgrading and constructing access roads, and restoring disturbed areas. Two types of indirect impacts were evaluated. First, a general increase in public accessibility to currently remote areas could lead to degradation of cultural resources as a result of inadvertent damage due to uncontrolled recreational use or overland travel, or as a result of intentional vandalism. Second, visual intrusions that could degrade the settings of selected sites were also assessed.

Direct Impacts

For each linear mile of transmission line, it is estimated that about 1 acre of land would be directly and substantially disturbed at tower sites and work areas, and another 5 acres might be disturbed more minimally and temporarily (such as having vegetation crushed). The main source of variability in the level of direct impacts stems largely from differing requirements for construction of new access roads. It is estimated that the requirements for new access would vary from none up to 2 to 3 miles of new road construction per linear mile of transmission line, or up to 6 acres of additional disturbance per linear mile. Five levels of direct impact were modeled based on the differing access requirements:

Level 1: Agricultural areas, no new access roads needed. The base disturbance estimate is 6 acres per linear mile of transmission line.

Level 2: Use existing roads with only new spur roads required into tower sites. The base disturbance estimate is 6 acres per mile plus about 1.5 acres for 0.75 mile of spur roads per linear mile of transmission line.

Level 3: New access roads required in flat to gently rolling terrain (slopes of 0 to 8 percent). The base disturbance estimate is 6 acres per mile plus about 2 acres for 1 to 1.25 miles of new access road per linear mile of transmission line.

Level 4: New access roads required in moderately steep terrain (slopes of 8 to 35 percent). The base disturbance is 6 acres per mile plus about 4 acres for 1 to 2 miles of new access roads per linear mile of transmission line.

Level 5: New access roads required in very steep terrain (slopes of 35 to 65 percent). Base disturbance is 6 acres per mile plus 6 acres per mile for 2 to 3 miles of new access road per linear mile of transmission line.

The assessment of direct impacts considered known resources as well as projected sensitivity zones, both of which were classified into resource quality categories (refer to Figure CR-11 and Table CR-12, respectively). The ratings for each link were entered into the GIS database, and each "grid cell" (approximately 100 meters square) was therefore associated with a cultural resource sensitivity rating.

Direct construction impacts were modeled for each link as described above. The GIS was then used to compare the resource quality ratings for each grid cell with the projected degree of direct disturbance along the centerline. Figure CR-12 is a matrix showing how direct impacts were combined with known site sensitivities to derive impact ratings. Predicted sensitivity zones were considered in a separate analysis and impact ratings were compiled as illustrated in Figure CR-13. The resulting impact ratings (high, moderate, low, or no impacts) were then accumulated for each link by 1/10 mile long segments to facilitate link and route comparisons.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts due to increased public accessibility were modeled by estimating the relative increase in roads that could result from implementation of the project. Four categories of increased accessibility were defined: (1) 0 to 20 percent, (2) 20 to 40 percent, (3) 40 to 50 percent, and (4) 50 to 100 percent. Each grid cell in the GIS database along the alternative links was classified accordingly. The GIS was again used to compare cultural resource quality ratings with these indirect impact levels, this time using the known resource database only. Our predicted sensitivity zones were not considered in this portion of the impact analysis because we felt that modeling increased public accessibility on an area only suspected to contain resources was too subjective. Impact ratings (high, moderate, low, or no impacts) were assigned for segments of the line as illustrated in the matrix shown in Figure CR-14.

Indirect visual impacts were analyzed on 38 known cultural localities. These localities include approximately 100 resources with high and high+ quality assignments. They were selected for viewshed analysis because their settings could be an important aspect of their historic values (that is, many of these sites were determined significant for more than their information potential). There could, consequently, be substantial sentiment for protecting the setting of these resources and preserving them in place. The models developed to assess these visual impacts considered both the distance to the proposed transmission line and the level of contrast within the local environmental setting. These models, along with the results

of the visual analyses, are further discussed in the visual resource technical report (Volume III) and accompanying data volume.

Results

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation potential is considered to be very high for most of the types of resources that are likely to be present within any of the corridors. The proposed transmission line is relatively flexible within any given corridor. Once the results of a detailed cultural resources inventory are available, the alignment or the tower sites within the selected corridor can be shifted to some degree to avoid or minimize direct or indirect impacts. Alternatively, many of the resources likely to be affected would be significant for their information potential, and these data can be retrieved through professional study prior to construction resulting in minimal residual impacts.

The project would be implemented in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the project specific programmatic agreement negotiated in accordance with that act. The compliance process would guarantee that regulatory agencies and interested parties would have opportunities to participate in further consultations. In sum, the available data indicate some variation among the routes but not a substantial amount, and there is high potential to satisfactorily mitigate most adverse effects identified as a result of subsequent detailed surveys within the selected route. Therefore, cultural resource considerations are not a crucial factor in selection among the alternatives.

Alternative Routes - Midpoint to Dry Lake

Route A

Route A is 513 miles long. A little over 1 percent of the route (6.8 miles) was rated as having potentially high impacts. About 104 miles were rated as having moderate impacts, and the rest of the route was considered to have low or no identifiable impacts.

The potential high direct impacts would be related to the California Trail crossing (Link 1612), and predicted high sensitivity zones along Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), Sagehen Springs and Salmon Falls Creek (Link 130), and Dry Canyon Spring (Link 293).

Visual intrusion into the settings of the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 41), the historic Shafter town site (Link 211), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 291), the California Trail (Link 1612), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Known Resource Sensitivity Categories and Weightings (see Table CR-12)	Disturbance Levels (per linear mile of transmission line)				
	6 Acres (1)	7.5 Acres (2)	8 Acres (3)	10 Acres (4)	12 Acres (5)
None (0)	None (1)	None (1)	None (1)	None (1)	None (1)
Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)
Moderate (5)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)
Mod-High (10)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
High (20)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)
High + (25)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)

Direct Impact Matrix

Predicted Resource Sensitivity Categories (see Figure CR-11)	Disturbance Levels (per linear mile of transmission line)				
	6 Acres (1)	7.5 Acres (2)	8 Acres (3)	10 Acres (4)	12 Acres (5)
Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)
Moderate (5)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)
Moderate-High (10)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
High (20)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)

Impact Matrix for Predicted Sensitivity Zones

Resource Sensitivity Categories and Weightings (see Table CR-12)	Public Accessibility Increases			
	0-20% (1)	20-40% (2)	40-50% (3)	50-100% (4)
None (0)	None (1)	None (1)	None (1)	None (1)
Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)
Moderate (5)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)
Mod-High (10)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
High (20)	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (4)
High + (25)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (4)	High (4)

Public Accessibility Impact Matrix

Route B

Route B is 516 miles long. A little more than 1 percent (7.4 miles) is rated as being subject to potentially high impacts. About 117 miles are rated as subject to moderate impacts, and the remainder of Route B is rated as having low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts would be related to a prehistoric rockshelter (Link 91) and the California Trail crossing (Link 140). Other potentially high direct impacts would be related to projected sensitivity zones along the Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), and Texas Spring Canyon (Link 92).

Other potentially high impacts related to direct and indirect impacts would be due to increased access in the vicinity of the Hastings Cutoff crossing, a railroad siding, and an antelope trap (Link 222).

Potentially high indirect visual impacts could result at the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 41), the Hastings Cutoff and a prehistoric antelope trap (Link 222), the Pony Express Route (Link 280), the California Trail (Link 140), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Route C

Route C is 507 miles long. Somewhat more than 1 percent of the route (5.9 miles) is considered to be subject to potentially high impacts. Approximately 106 miles are rated has being subject to moderate impacts, and the remaining length of the alternative is projected to have low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts could result at a prehistoric rockshelter (Link 91), the California Trail crossing (Link 140), the Hastings Cutoff crossing (Link 212), and at projected sensitivity zones along Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), Texas Spring Canyon (Link 92), and Dry Canyon Spring (Link 293).

Potentially high indirect impacts could result from visual intrusion into the setting of the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 140), the California Trail (Link 140), the Hastings Cutoff (Link 212), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 291), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Route D

Route D is 514 miles long. A little more than 1 percent of the route (6.6 miles) is considered to be potentially subject to high impacts. About 125 miles are rated as being subject to moderate impacts. The remaining portions of Alternative D are projected to have low or no impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts to known sites are predicted at the California Trail crossings (Links 166 and 180), the Hastings Cutoff crossing (Link 190), and at projected sensitivity zones along Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), Sagehen Springs and Salmon Falls Creek (Link 130), Dry Canyon Spring (Link 293), and Duck Creek (Link 245).

Potentially high indirect impacts are predicted due to visual intrusion into the setting of the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 140), the California Trail (Link 140), the Hastings Cutoff (Link 212), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 291), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Route E

Route E is 524 miles long. Somewhat more than 1 percent of the route (7.8 miles) is considered to be potentially subject to high impacts. About 122 miles are rated as being subject to moderate impacts and the rest of the route is projected to have only low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts are predicted at the California Trail crossings (Link 1612), the Hastings Cutoff crossing, a railroad siding station and a prehistoric antelope trap (Link 222). Potentially high direct impacts could also result at projected sensitive zones along Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), Sagehen Springs and Salmon Falls Creek (Link 130), and at Dry Canyon Spring (Link 293).

Potentially high indirect impacts could result from visual intrusion into the setting of the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 41), the California Trail (Link 1612), the Hastings Cutoff and a prehistoric antelope trap (Link 222), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 291), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Route F

Route F is 524 miles long. A little over 1 percent of the route (8.2 miles) is considered to be potentially subject to high impacts. About 104 miles are rated as being subject to moderate impacts, and the rest of the alternative is projected to be subject to low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts to known sites are predicted at the Snake River crossing where numerous historic and prehistoric sites are recorded (Link 61), the Oregon Trail crossing (Link 64), the California Trail crossing (Link 140), and the Hastings Cutoff crossing (Link 212). Potentially high direct impacts could also result at the projected sensitivity zones along Salmon Falls Creek (Link 72), Texas Spring Canyon (Link 92), and at Dry Canyon Spring (Link 293).

Potentially high indirect impacts could result from visual intrusions into the setting of four historic structures and the Kelton Road (Link 61), the Snake River crossing (Link 61), the Oregon Trail (Link 64), the California Trail (Link 140), the historic Shafter town site (Link 211), the Hastings Cutoff Trail (Link 212), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 291), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Route G

Route G is 505 miles long. A little over 1 percent of the route (7.3 miles) is considered to be subject to potentially high impacts. About 105 miles are evaluated as subject to moderate impacts, and the remaining portions of the alternative are projected to result in low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts to known sites are predicted at the Hastings Cutoff crossing (Link 212), and one site along Link 151. Other potentially high direct impacts could result at crossings of projected sensitivity zones along Deep Creek (Links 40 and 50), Sagehen Springs and Salmon Falls Creek (Link 130), Chalk Springs (Link 150), and Duck Creek (Link 245).

Indirect visual intrusions could result in high indirect impacts at the Minidoka Relocation Center (Link 20), the Oregon Trail (Link 41), the historic Shafter town site (Link 211), and the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Alternative Routes - Ely to Delta

Direct Route

The Direct Route is 135 miles long. A little over 3 percent of the route (4.6 miles) is considered to be potentially subject to high impacts. About 19 miles are evaluated as being subject to moderate impacts, and the remaining length of the route is projected to have low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts could result at projected sensitivity zones across the Schell Creek Range (Links 262 and 263) and at an unnamed spring northwest of Dipping Tank Spring (Link 265). Potentially high indirect impacts due to increased accessibility are predicted in this same general area (Links 262 and 263), and other high impacts could result from visual intrusion into the setting of the Pony Express route (Link 263), and the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 266).

Cutoff Route

The Cutoff Route is 154 miles long. About 3 percent of the route (4.6 miles) is rated as subject to potentially high impacts. About 33 miles are rated as subject to moderate impacts and the rest of the route is rated as subject to low or no identifiable impact.

Potentially high direct impacts could result within sensitivity zones projected at the Schell Creek Range (Links 262 and 263) and at an unnamed spring northwest of Dipping Tank Spring (Link 265). High indirect impacts due to increased accessibility also could result along the Schell Creek Range (Links 262 and 263). Other indirect high impacts could result from visual intrusions into the setting of the Pony Express route (Link 263), the Pony Express/Lincoln Highway route (Link 266), and the Deseret petroglyph panel (Link 268).

230kV Corridor

The 230kV Corridor Route is 161 miles long. A little over 3 percent of the route (5.5 miles) is considered to be subject to potentially high impacts. About 40 miles of this alternative route are rated as being subject to moderate impacts, and the remainder of the alternative route is projected to result in low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts to sensitivity zones are predicted across the Schell Creek Range (Link 380), and potentially high indirect impacts due to increased accessibility could result in the same area. Other potentially high indirect impacts could result form visual intrusion into the setting of the historic Osceola Ditch (Link 460). High direct and indirect impacts, including visual intrusion, could result at the crossing of the Nevada Northern Railroad (Link 370). This segment of the railroad, extending from McGill Junction to Keystone Junction, is used as a historic tourist railroad.

Southern Route

The Southern Route is 211 miles long. About 5.5 percent of the route (11.6 miles) is considered to be potentially subject to high impacts. Approximately 41 miles are rated as subject to moderate impacts, and the rest of the route is projected to result in low or no identifiable impacts.

Potentially high direct impacts could result within projected sensitivity zones across the Schell Creek Range (Link 364), and high indirect impacts due to increased accessibility are also predicted in this area (Links 364 and 420). Potentially high indirect impacts due to visual intrusions is predicted at the City of Rocks archaeological district (Link 362).

Comparison of Alternative Routes

The GIS was used to combine considerations of the direct and indirect impact models for each of the 11 proposed alternative routes. The number of miles rated as having a composite impact rating of high, moderate, low, and no impacts were tabulated for each of the alternative routes. (The centerline report, an accompanying data volume, lists the impact ratings associated with mileposts along the centerline of each link.)

To generate composite impact scores for each alternative route the relative importance of the ratings were weighted as follows. A value of 1 was assigned to each mile rated as having no impacts. Low impact zones were assigned a weighting of 2, and moderate impact zones were given a weighting of 5. High impact zones were weighted with a factor of 20 to reflect the efforts that might be required to avoid or mitigate impacts within these zones.

The resulting impact scores indicated that from a cultural resource perspective Route C (with an impact index of 1182) is the preferred route. It is one of the shortest routes and crosses less than 6 miles of projected high impact zones. Alternative Routes A and G are scored very similarly to Route C (1190 and 1197 respectively). Alternative Routes F and B are somewhat less preferable (with index scores of 1239 and 1267 respectively), and Routes D and E are the least preferred (scored 1279 and 1295 respectively).

None of the Midpoint to Dry Lake alternatives can avoid crossing some major resources such as the Oregon Trail, California Trail, and the Pony Express route. However, only somewhat more than one percent of each of the routes crosses what are projected as high impact zones. The range of variation among these alternative routes is not all that great from a cultural resource perspective, and is unlikely to be very significant in consideration of the margins of error associated with the models of resource sensitivities and projected impacts.

From a cultural resource perspective, the Direct Route is the preferred alternative among the Ely to Delta crossties (with an impact index of 314). It is the shortest route by almost 20 miles and crosses about 4.6 miles of projected high impact zones, and less than 20 miles of moderate zones. The Cutoff Route is the next preferred alternative (with an impact index of 394). It also crosses about 4.6 miles of projected high impact zones and 33 miles of moderate impact zones. The 230kV Corridor route is ranked third from a cultural resource perspective (scored 471). It crosses about 5.5 miles of projected high impact zones and 40 miles of moderate impact zones. The Southern Route is the least preferred (scored 643) because it crosses more than 11 miles of high impact zones, 41 miles of moderate impact zones, and is about 50 miles longer than any of the other crosstie alternatives.

Conclusions

The Phase I regional study was designed to ensure that the alternative links defined for more in-depth assessment avoided the most significant known cultural resources previously identified within the region. This goal was largely met, but the region has an abundance of prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic sites and it is impossible to avoid them all when planning a project such as SWIP. The Phase II studies focused on all recorded cultural resources within two-mile-wide corridors centered along each alternative link. To compensate for the fact that previous surveys do not encompass a high percentage of the alternative corridors, a simple model was developed to project other high sensitivity zones.

Both direct and indirect impacts were evaluated. Direct impacts were evaluated using a model of the varying degrees of disturbance that could be expected in different terrains. Two types of indirect impacts were modeled: (1) resource degradation that could result from

increased public access, and (2) visual intrusions into the settings of particular types of sites that may warrant measures to preserve them in place.

Both resource quality and degree of impacts were considered in evaluating the suitability of each alternative link from a cultural resource perspective. This analysis fulfills the mandates of the National Environmental Policy Act and provides a firm foundation for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A detailed assessment of the impacts of the project would need to be documented by an intensive class III inventory of the selected route. The inventory methods, evaluation of the significance of the resources discovered, and assessment of the impacts would be conducted in consultation with land managing and regulatory agencies as specified in the programmatic agreement executed for the project. Measures to avoid or mitigate any identified adverse impacts would be developed and implemented. Because of the nature of transmission lines, there should be considerable opportunity to avoid direct impacts by shifting tower locations, modifying access roads, or carefully selecting work spaces. It is anticipated that most unavoidable impacts can be appropriately mitigated through data recovery studies or other measures to limit access or ameliorate visual intrusions. Any residual impacts are likely to be minor.

In conclusion, cultural resources are an important but not a crucial factor in the selection of a preferred route. However, continued consideration of cultural resources would be necessary, regardless of which route is selected.

TABLES

TABLE CR-1

Projected Phasing of Cultural Resource Studies

Phase	Type of Study	Study Goals	Cultural Resource Focus	Coordination
I	Regional Study	Identify corridors	• Overview of cultural history • "Highlights" of existing baseline data over broad area • Native American Contact letters • Sensitivity modeling	No lead agency; D&M contacted SHPOs, agencies and other data sources directly
II	Environmental Impact Statement	Evaluate alternative corridors	• Augment cultural history overviews • Compile existing data along alternative corridors • Follow-up on initial appropriate Native American contacts • Model resource sensitivities and impacts	Work with lead agency and cooperating agencies in contacting SHPOs and developing a Programmatic Agreement with ACHP
III	Post-EIS/ Pre-Construction	Implement EIS commitments	• Intensive survey of selected route • Evaluation of resource significance and impacts • Design avoidance or mitigation plan • Implement plan	Continue to work with lead agency as in Phase II as well as other permitting agencies

TABLE CR-2

Summary of Native American Contact Program - Phase I

Contact	Date	Type
Idaho		
Marvin Osborne, Chairperson Fort Hall Indian Reservation Fort Hall, Idaho	07-28-87 08-27-87 09-04-87	Letter Message Telephone
(Also, see Nevada for Duck Valley Reservation)		
Nevada		
Richard Arnold, Director Las Vegas Indian Center Las Vegas, Nevada	07-28-87 08-06-87 08-11-87	Letter Letter Telephone
Clarence Androzzi, Chairman Battle Mountain Band Council Battle Mountain, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Jim Bender, Chairman Carson Colony Council Carson City, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Delaney Kizer, Sr., Chairman Dresslerville Community Council Gardnerville, Nevada	07-28-87 08-11-87	Letter Telephone
Whitney McKinney, Chairman Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Bus. Council Owyhee, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Jerry Millett, Chairman Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council Duckwater, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Gardenia Yowell, Chairman Elko Band Council Elko, Nevada	07-28-87 08-11-87 08-12-87	Letter Message Message

Table CR-2 (Continued)
Summary of Native American Contact Program - Phase I

Contact	Date	Type
Bennie Reilley, Chairman Ely Colony Council Ely, Nevada	07-28-87 08-07-87	Letter Letter
Richard Hicks, Chairman Fallon Business Council Fallon, Nevada	07-28-87 08-11-87	Letter Message
Daniel Snapp, Chairman Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribes McDermitt, Nevada	07-28-87 08-11-87	Letter Telephone
Linda Rae Anderson, Chairperson Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Council Las Vegas, Nevada	08-12-87	Message
Max Patrick, Chairman (Past) Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Council Las Vegas, Nevada	07-28-87	Letter
Glen Wasson, Chairman Lovelock Tribal Council Lovelock, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Telephone
Eugene Tom, Chairman Moapa Business Council Moapa, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Joe Ely, Chairman Pyramid Lake Tribal Council Nixon, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Lawrence Astor, Chairman Reno/Sparks Tribal Council Reno, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Josephine McLeod, Chairman Summit Lake Paiute Tribe Winnemucca, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Telephone
Karen McDade, Chairman South Ford Band Council Waysack Lee, Nevada	07-28-87	Letter

Table CR-2 (Continued)
Summary of Native American Contact Program - Phase I

Contact	Date	Type
Larry Piffero Te-Moak Tribal Council Elko, Nevada	07-28-87	Letter
Ed Reymus, Chairman Walker River Paiute Tribe Schurz, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Vernon Wyatt, Chairman Washoe Tribal Council Gardnerville, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87 09-13-87	Letter Telephone Letter
Rodney Glinsman, Tribal Manager Summit Lake Paiute Tribe Winnemucca, Nevada	08-12-87 08-14-87	Message Telephone
Gracie Begay, Chairman Wells Band Council Wells, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Robert Harney, Chairman Winnemucca Colony Council Winnemucca, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Message
Linda Howard, Chairman Yerington Tribal Council Yerington, Nevada	07-28-87 08-11-87	Letter Telephone
Kenneth Smith, Chairman Yomba Tribal Council Austin, Nevada	07-28-87 08-12-87	Letter Telephone
Vernon Dixon, Director Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Reno, Nevada	08-14-87	Letter
Elwood Mose, Director Nevada Indian Commission Sparks, Nevada	08-14-87	Letter
Pahrump Band of Paiutes Pahrump, Nevada	08-14-87	Letter

Table CR-2 (Continued)
Summary of Native American Contact Program - Phase I

Contact	Date	Type
Utah		
Geneal Anderson, Chairperson Southern Paiute Indian Reservation Cedar City, Utah	07-28-87 09-11-87	Letter Telephone
Roy Baker, Chairman Goshute Band Council Ibapah, Utah	07-28-87 09-11-87	Letter Message
Lester Chapoose, Chairperson Ute Tribal Council Fort Duchesne, Utah	07-28-87 09-11-87	Letter Message
Vera Charles, Chairperson Koosharem Band of Paiutes Richfield, Utah	07-28-87	Letter
Charles Bear, Chairperson Skull Valley Goshute Tribe Grantsville, Utah	09-11-87 09-11-87	Message Letter
Bert Wash, Chairperson (Past) Skull Valley Goshute Tribe Grantsville, Utah	07-28-87	Letter
Harlen Pete, Chairperson (Past) Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation Ibapah, Utah	07-28-87	Letter
Colorado		
Deward Walker Shoshone-Bannock Consultant Anthropology Department University of Colorado Boulder, Colorado	07-28-87	Letter Letter Telephone

TABLE CR-3

Summary of Inventoried Cultural Resources - Phase I

	Prehistoric	Ethnohistoric	Historic	Total
Idaho	4	12	135	151 (33%)
Nevada	14	56	38	108 (23%)
Utah	16	40	147	203 (44%)
Totals	34	108	320	462 (100%)

TABLE CR-4

Summary of Cultural Resource Sensitivities - Phase I

	Prehistoric	Ethno-historic	Historic	Total
Idaho				
Exclusion	0	0	3	3
Avoidance 1	3	1	132	136
Avoidance 2	1	11	0	12
Nevada				
Exclusion	0	3	1	4
Avoidance 1	11	15	26	52
Avoidance 2	3	38	11	52
Utah				
Exclusion	1	0	4	5
Avoidance 1	12	2	98	112
Avoidance 2	3	38	45	86
Totals				
Exclusion	1	3	8	12
Avoidance 1	26	18	256	300
Avoidance 2	7	87	56	150

TABLE CR-5

Computerized Site File Summary - Phase I

State	Sites with Apparently Valid Coordinates	Sites with Missing Coordinates	Sites with Invalid Coordinates	Total Not Plotable
Utah	8990	2352	1808	4174
Idaho	3121	305		305
Nevada	4184	1962		1847
Total	16,295+	4619	1808	6326

TABLE CR-6

Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Idaho			
Marvin Osborne, Chairperson Fort Hall Tribal Council Fort Hall Indian Reservation Fort Hall, Idaho	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/02/89	Telephone	Request for input.
	06/30/89	Telephone	Referred to Land Use Director, Keith Ingawanup.
See also Duck Valley listed for Nevada			
Keith Ingawanup Land Use Director Fort Hall Indian Reservation Fort Hall, Idaho	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/30/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
Frank Timbimboo, Chairman N.W. Band of Shoshone George Worley, Vice-Chairman Fort Hall, Idaho	06/08/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Nevada			
Dolores Conklin, Chairperson (Past) Gonnie Menedez Battle Mountain Band Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Battle Mountain, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/1/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
Paul Snooks Te-Moak Tribe Battle Mountain Band Council Battle Mountain, Nevada	12/6/91	Letter	Project description and request for input.
James Paiva, Chairman Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Business Council Duck Valley Indian Reservation Owyhee, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/02/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
	08/29/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
Jerry Millett, Chairman Duckwater Shoshone Tribal Council Duckwater Indian Reservation Duckwater, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/02/89	Telephone	Referral to Raymond Yowell (see below).
	07/27/90	Telephone	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Jerry Millett, Chairman (cont'd)	09/24/90	Letter	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
David Platerio Shoshone National Council for Environmental Review Duckwater, Nevada	1/17/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Doris Allison Duckwater, Nevada	1/17/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Marla Stanton Duckwater, Nevada	2/3/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Davis Gonzales, Chairman Elko Band Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Elko, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Letter	Original letter resent.
	06/01/89	Telephone	Referral to Tribal Administrator, Pat Knight.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Davis Gonzales, Chairman (cont'd)	09/21/90	Telephone	Request for brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Pat Knight Tribal Administrator Elko Band Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Elko, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Telephone	Request for input.
Bennie Reilley, Chairman (Past) Ely Colony Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Ely, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/02/89	Telephone	Referral to Raymond Yowell.
	07/14/89	Letter and Map	Requested by Chairman of Baker Advisory Board
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Jerry Charles, Chairman Ely Colony Council Ely, Nevada	1/17/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Gordon Healy, Chairman South Fork Band Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Lee, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/08/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Anthony C. Tom, Chairman Tribal Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Elko, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Telephone	Referral to Davis Gonazales (see above). Send another copy of letter.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Gracie Begay, Chairperson Wells Band Council Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Wells, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
Steve Johnny, Chairperson Te-Moak Tribe, Wells Band Council Wells, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Levi Hooper, Chairman Yomba Tribal Council Yomba Indian Reservation Austin, Nevada	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	07/31/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Bill Ross Yomba Tribal Council Yomba Indian Reservation Austin, Nevada	07/31/89	Telephone	Scheduled meeting canceled.
	10/07/89	Meeting (National Council)	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Glenn Holley, Sr. Te-Moak Band Elders Council Battle Mountain, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Corbin Harney Te-Moak Band Elders Council Battle Mountain, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Lew Maine Te-Moak Band Elders Council Battle Mountain, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Benson Gibson Te-Moak Band Elders Council Owyhee, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Joe Prior Te-Moak Band Elders Council Owyhee, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Larson Bill Te-Moak Band Elders Council Lee, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Larry Piffero Te-Moak Band Elders Council Elko, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Roland Brady Te-Moak Band Elders Council Owyhee, Nevada	06/27/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Cheryl Brown, Administrator Te-Moak Tribe, Wells Bank Council Wells, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Margaret Rowe White Pine Historical Society Ruth, Nevada	2/3/92	Letter	Project description and request for input
Wallace Kay, Chairperson Louella Tom Lolevi Miller Moapa Paiute Indian Tribe Moapa, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Herbert Meyers, Member Moapa Paiute Indian Tribe Moapa, Nevada	08/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Tom Turner Cultural Resources Committee Moapa River Indian Reservation Moapa, Nevada	12/6/91	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Calvin Meyers Moapa River Indian Reservation Moapa, Nevada	2/7/92	Visit	Discussed resources on reservation and visited sites.
Rosalind Mike, Chairperson Moapa Paiute Indian Tribe Moapa, Nevada	2/3/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Alfreda Mitre, Chairperson Gladys Lopez Marie Wilson Lila Carter Las Vegas Paiute Indian Tribe Las Vegas, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Lawrence Aster, Director Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Reno, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Linda Howard, Chairperson Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada Reno, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Les Blossom, Acting Director Nevada Indian Commission Reno, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Richard Arnold, Director Las Vegas Indian Center Las Vegas, Nevada	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Willie Pete Caliente, Nevada	12/6/91	Letter	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Inez Brunson Native American Women's Assn. 2800 E. Taylor North Las Vegas, NV 89030	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Laura Stark North Las Vegas, Nevada	1/17/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Utah			
Geneal Anderson Chairperson Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and Southern Paiute Chairman's Association Cedar City, Utah	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/02/89	Telephone	Discussion of project.
	06/08/89	Telephone	Referral to Barry Frank.
	07/11/89	Telephone	Meeting continuation.
	07/18/89	Meeting	Project description, request for information, and discussion of concerns.
	09/29/89	Letter	Update of project activities.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Barry Frank Indian Tribe of Utah Cedar City, Utah	06/08/89	Telephone	Discussion of project and phasing of Paiute Cultural Resources survey.
	07/18/89	Meeting	Project description, request for input, and discussion of archaeology concerns.
	09/26/89	Telephone	Request for project update.
Clifford Jake Cedar City, Utah	2/3/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Mart Snow, Chairperson Shivwits Paiute Indian Tribe Santa Clara, Utah	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Edmund Steele, Chairman Goshute Band Council Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Goshute Indian Reservation Ibapah, Utah	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/2/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.
	08/29/89	Telephone Message	Request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Edmund Steele, Chairman (cont'd)	09/01/89	Telephone	Discussion of project.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Gilbert Rosunlund Ibapah, Utah	2/3/92	Letter	Project description and request for input.
Luke Duncan, Chairperson Lester Chenpoose, Chairperson Ute Tribal Council Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation P.O. Box 190 Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Telephone	Discussion of project.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Clifford Duncan Ute Indian Tribal Museum Fort Duchesne, Utah	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/24/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
Vera Charles, Chairperson Koosharem Band of Paiutes Joseph Indian Reservation Richfield, Utah	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/01/89	Telephone	Discussion of project.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Lawrence Bear, Chairperson Skull Valley Goshute Tribe Skull Valley Indian Reservation Grantsville, Utah	05/18/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/08/89	Telephone Message	Request for information.
	06/13/89	Telephone Message	Request for information.
	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
McKay Pkyavit Kanosh Band of Paiutes Kanosh, Utah	06/08/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	06/28/89	Telephone	Scheduled meeting.

Table CR-6 (continued)
Summary of Native American Contacts - Phase II

Person	Date	Medium	Topic
McKay Pkyavit (continued)	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Travis Parashonts, Director Division of Indian Affairs Salt Lake City, Utah	06/08/89	Letter	Project description and request for input.
John Powless, Director Division of Indian Affairs Salt Lake City, Utah	07/27/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	09/21/90	Telephone	Request response to brochure.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Nora Garcia, Chairperson For Mojave Indian Reservation Needles, California	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.
	12/6/91	Letter/Update - Moapa	Project description and request for input.
Kaibab Paiute Tribe of Arizona Pipe Springs, Arizona	09/24/90	Letter	Project description and request for input.

TABLE CR-7

Summary of Inventoried Cultural Resources - Phase II

	Unknown	Prehistoric	Ethnohistoric	Historic	Prehistoric/ Historic	Total
Idaho	0	224	4	27	1	256 (18%)
Nevada	8	924	22	152	17	1123 (79%)
Utah	0	32	11	4	1	48 (3%)
Totals	8 (.05%)	1180 (83%)	37 (2.5%)	183 (13%)	19 (1%)	1427

TABLE CR-8

Inventoried Prehistoric Resource Types - Phase II

	Idaho	Nevada	Utah	Totals
Isolate	42	426	0	468
Lithic Scatter	93	338	6	437
Campsite	30	25	7	62
Rockshelter	40	20	0	60
Quarry	4	19	0	23
Habitation/Occupation	1	11	5	17
Lithic/Ceramic scatter	0	10	5	15
Camp/lithic scatter	0	11	0	11
Quarry/lithic scatter	0	9	0	9
Artifact scatter	0	7	1	8
Rockshelter/campsite	5	2	0	7
Ceramic scatter	0	3	2	5
Rock alignment	2	3	0	5
Rock art	1	1	3	5
Rockshelter/lithic scatter	1	2	1	4
Quarry/campsite	2	2	0	4
Antelope trap	0	4	0	4
Rockshelter/rock art	0	4	0	4
Chipping station	0	2	1	3
Campsite/burials	2	0	0	2
Lithic scatter/rock alignment	0	2	0	2
Lithic scatter/rock art	0	2	0	2
Rockshelters/Burials	1	0	0	1
Antelope trap/lithic scatter	0	1	0	1
Cache	0	1	0	1
Camp/rock art	0	1	0	1
Cave	0	1	0	1
Ground stone scatter	0	1	0	1
Milling station	0	1	0	1
Occupation/quarry/ lithic scatter	0	1	0	1
Rock alignment/lithics/ceramics	0	1	0	1
Rock art/hunting blind	0	1	0	1
Rockshelter/camp/rock art	0	1	0	1
Rockshelter/structures	0	1	0	1
Rockshelter/structures/ rock art	0	1	0	1
Trail/lithic scatter	0	1	0	1
Campsite/chipping station	0	0	1	1
Unknown	0	6	0	6
NRHP Prehistoric District	0	2	0	2
Totals	224	924	32	1180

TABLE CR-9

Inventoried Ethnohistoric Resource Types - Phase II

	Idaho	Nevada	Utah	Totals
Habitation Area/ Resource Exploitation Area	0	2	8	10
Habitation Area	1	7	1	9
Habitation Site	2	5	0	7
Resource Exploitation Area	1	4	1	6
Ritual Gathering Area	0	1	1	2
Antelope Trap/Game Drive	0	1	0	1
Burial Grounds	0	1	0	1
Travel Corridor/Resource Exploitation Area	0	1	0	1
Totals		4	22	1137

TABLE CR-10

Inventoried Historic Resource Types - Phase II

	Idaho	Nevada	Utah	Totals
Isolate	0	54	0	54
Trash scatter	4	36	1	41
Trail	2	8	0	10
Dump	3	5	1	9
Railroad siding/station	0	8	0	8
Structure	4	2	0	6
Residence	4	1	0	5
Placer mine	3	0	0	3
Glass scatter	0	3	0	3
Ditch	0	1	1	2
Cabin	0	2	0	2
Campsite	0	2	0	2
Homestead	0	2	0	2
Mine	0	2	0	2
Railroad	0	2	0	2
Railroad bed	0	2	0	2
Railroad/ranch/community	0	2	0	2
Road	0	2	0	2
Rock alignment	0	2	0	2
Telephone/telegraph line	0	2	0	2
Town/community	0	2	0	2
Burials	1	0	0	1
Cistern/trash	1	0	0	1
Power house	1	0	0	1
Relocation center	1	0	0	1
Rock foundation	1	0	0	1
Spillway/wall	1	0	0	1
Water storage tank	1	0	0	1
Aqueduct	0	1	0	1
Bridge	0	1	0	1
Can scatter	0	1	0	1
Cemetery	0	1	0	1
Habitation	0	1	0	1
Powder magazine	0	1	0	1
Quarry/railroad spur	0	1	0	1
Railroad camp	0	1	0	1
Ranch	0	1	0	1
Sawmill	0	1	0	1
Stage line	0	1	0	1
Townsite/wells	0	1	0	1
Dam	0	0	1	1
Totals	27	152	4	183

TABLE CR-11

Inventoried Resource Types with Prehistoric and Historic Elements - Phase II

	Idaho	Nevada	Utah	Totals
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter/ Historic Trash Scatter	0	4	0	4
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter/ Historic Horse Trap	0	2	0	2
Prehistoric Isolate/ Historic Trash Scatter	0	2	0	2
Prehistoric & Historic Isolates	0	2	0	2
Prehistoric & Historic Rock Art	0	2	0	2
Prehistoric & Historic Rock Alignments	1	0	0	1
Prehistoric & Historic Rockshelter	0	1	0	1
Prehistoric Campsite/ Historic Railroad Survey Camp	0	1	0	1
Prehistoric Campsite/ Historic Stage Stop	0	1	0	1
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter/ Historic Rock Alignment	0	1	0	1
Prehistoric Lithic Scatter/ Historic Trail Marker	0	1	0	1
Prehistoric & Historic Campsite	0	0	1	1
Total	1	17	1	19

TABLE CR-12

Quality Assignments for Resource Types

Low (weight = 1)	Moderate (weight = 5)	Moderate-High (weight = 10)	High (weight = 20)	High+ (weight = 25)
Prehistoric				
isolates rock alignments unknown	quarries/lithic workshops rock art lithic scatters ceramic scatters artifact scatters milling stations cache rock rings	campsites base camps habitations/occupations residential bases rockshelters and caves	antelope traps burials	NRHP sites and district
Ethnohistoric				
	habitation sites and areas exploitation sites and areas	habitation or exploitation zones with sacred components	antelope traps	burial grounds
Historic				
isolates bottle drops telegraph lines powder magazines minor roads water storage tank railroad bed rock alignment	trash or debris scatter dump cistern mine ditch/aqueduct dug out horse trap rock art rock rings	railroad railroad siding/station stage line, stage stop ranch/homestead/camp cabin structures (such as spillways, drop structures, rock foundations, milk houses, and bridges)	trail town/community burials	cemeteries NRHP sites and district
Unknown				
	"ruins"			

TABLE CR-13

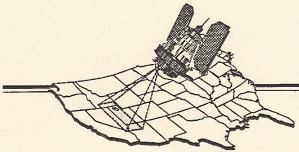
Resources with High and High+ Quality Assignments - Phase II

GIS ID	Site Description	Sensitivity Level
IDAHO		
901	*Minidoka Japanese-American Relocation Center	High+
23034	*Spenser House/Nelson Barn	High+
23035	*Goff House	High+
23036	*Bower House	High+
23037	*Rehrer House	High+
104	Polygon containing 14 prehistoric sites (two with burials) and 3 historic sites	High
146	Polygon containing 2 prehistoric sites) (one with burials)	High
156	Historic Oregon Trail	High
203	Historic Kelton Road	High
NEVADA		
1914	Polygon containing proposed Humboldt Wells National Register Eligible District, including 42 recorded sites	High+
2311	Wells Burial Ground Ethnohistoric Site	High+
7813	National Register Eligible Historic Osceola Ditch	High+
33506	Historic Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road	High+
37121	City of Rocks National Register Eligible District	High+
40032	*Bristol Wells Historic Townsite	High+
224	Town of Contact	High
1001	Historic California Trail	High
1526	Historic California/Immigrant Trail and Alternate	High
1804	Prehistoric Antelope Traps/Lithic Scatter	High
2513	Prehistoric Cobre Antelope Traps	High
2515	Nevada Northern Railroad	High
3004	Historic Hastings Cutoff Trail	High
3402	Historic Cemetery	High
3404	Historic Railroad Siding/Station and Townsite of Shafter	High
3605	Prehistoric Antelope Trap	High
3802	Historic Railroad Settlement	High
6405	Historic Pony Express Route	High

Table CR-13
Resources with High and High+ Quality Assignments - Phase II

GIS ID	Site Description	Sensitivity Level
6410	Historic Pony Express Route/Lincoln Highway	High
7803	Historic Townsite/Mining Community	High
9806	Historic Pony Express Route	High
11603	Ethnohistoric Antelope Trap and Game Drive	High
11604	Prehistoric Antelope Trap	High
12701	Prehistoric Tobar Antelope Trap	High
33512	Dry Lake Railroad Siding and Townsite	High
33710	Polygon containing Warshield Rockshelter and 4 other prehistoric rockshelter and rock art sites	High
33711	Arrow Canyon Petroglyphs	High
UTAH		
22408	*Prehistoric Paleo-Indian Campsite	High+
24012	*Deseret Petroglyph Panel	High+

* denotes sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places



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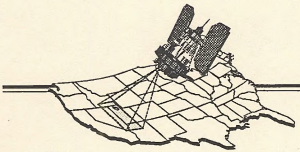

APPENDICES

Explanation - Appendices CR-1 through CR-9

The following nine appendixes (CR-1 through CR-9) list the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources inventoried during the Phase I Study by state. Each table includes nine columns of information:

Site ID	=	assigned identification number (note that these are not sequential because they were taken from the larger inventories compiled for the Western Intertie Project)
Site No.	=	officially assigned site number where available
Site Name	=	designated name when identified
County	=	county in which site is located
Ownership	=	land or site ownership when documented (note that the location of several properties was not determined at this stage of study)
Age/Cultural Affiliation	=	general assignments to prehistoric or historic eras or ethnohistoric tribal groups
Site Type	=	general site types (see Figure CR-10 in the text)
Sensitivity	=	three categories were assigned in descending order of sensitivity: exclusion, avoidance 1, and avoidance 2
Comments	=	any additional information
*	=	sites identified during the Phase I Regional Study which also fall within the Phase II Study Area
**	=	exact location undetermined

APPENDIX CR-1

PHASE I INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES - IDAHO

APPENDIX CR-1
Phase I Inventory of Prehistoric Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
5	10JE6	Wilson Butte Cave	Jerome	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
6	10FR4	Western Canyon Rockshelter	Franklin	USFS	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
7		Camas Prairie	Camas and Elmore	Multiple	Prehistoric	Other Sensitive Area	A1	
* 8		Snake River Floodplain	Multiple	Multiple	Prehistoric	Other Sensitive Area	A2	Two separate properties

APPENDIX CR-2

PHASE I INVENTORY OF ETHNOHISTORIC RESOURCES - IDAHO

APPENDIX CR-2
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1			Cassia	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
2			Cassia	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
3			Cassia	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
4			Cassia	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
5			Franklin	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
6			Franklin	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
7			Oneida	Multiple	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric habitation area	A2	
8		Twin Falls Vicinity	Twin Falls	Multiple	Shoshone	Village	A2	
11		Mouth of the Blackfoot River	Bingham		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation	A2	Malouf and Hultkran 1974:264

Appendix CR-2 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
12		Fort Hall Indian Reservation	Bingham, Caribou, Bannock and Power		Shoshone	Reservation	A1	
14 (continuous with #2 Utah)		Headwaters of Raft River	Cassia		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hulkrantz 1974:264
15 (continuous with #31 Utah)		Cache Valley	Franklin		Northern Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hulkrantz 1974:264

APPENDIX CR-3

PHASE I INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES - IDAHO

APPENDIX CR-3
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
7		Fort Hall	Bannock	Private	Historic	Natl. Hist. Landmark	Exclusion	NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Sec. 6, T5S, R33E 11 miles west of Fort Hall
8		Ross Fork Episcopal Church	Bingham	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
9		Ross Fork Oregon Short Line Railroad Depot	Bingham	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
10		Fort Hall	Bingham	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
11		Fish Creek Dam	Blaine	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
13		Snake River Ranger Station	Bonneville	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. District	A1	
18		Experimental Breeder Reactor	Butte	Public	Historic	Natl. Hist. Landmark	Exclusion	
19		Goodale's Cutoff	Butte	Public	Historic	Natl. Hist. District	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
24		Lander Road	Caribou	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. District	A1	
25		City of Rocks	Cassia	Public	Historic	Natl. Hist. Landmark	Exclusion	
26		Granite Pass	Cassia	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
27		South Boise Historic Mining District	Elmore	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. District	A1	
28		Bear River Battleground	Franklin	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
29		West Point Grade School	Gooding	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
30		Morris Roberts Store	Gooding	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
31		Priestly's Hydraulic Ram	Gooding	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Object	A1	
32		Archie Teater Studio	Gooding	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
* 34		Edward S. Spencer House and Garage and the Fred Nelson Barn	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic Thematic	Natl. Reg. Building-	A1	
* 35		Susie and Hugh Goff House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
* 36		Charles Bower House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-	A1	
* 37		T.J. Rehrer House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-	A1	
38		George V. Doughty House and Garage	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-	A1	
39		Don Tooley House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-	A1	
40		T.G. Bacon Water Tank and Well House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
41		Heuer Well House/ Water Tank	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
42		James Boswell Water Tank House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
43		Greer and Jennie Quay House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
44		Clarence Keating House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
45		E.V. Cook House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
46		North Side Canal Company Slaughter House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
47		Lulu Graves Farm	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
48		William Weigle House and Water Tank	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Structure Thematic	A1	
49		Carl Blessing Outbuilding	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
50		G.H. Erdman House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
51		Arnold Stevens House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
52		W.H. Silbaugh House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
53		John Stickel House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
54		Merritt Fry Farm	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
55		A.G. Ploss House	Jerome	Public & Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
56		Archie Webster House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
57		Sugarloaf School	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
58		Bethune-Ayers House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
59		Edgar Johnson House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
60		Edward M. Gregg Farm	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
61		Dick Callen House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
62		William T. and Clara Veazie House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
63		Canyonside School	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
64		O.J. Daniels House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
65		Rice Thomason Barn	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
66		Jacob B. Van Wagener House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
67		Jacob B. Van Wagener Barn	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
68		George Epperson House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
69		Falls City School	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
70		George Lawshe Well House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
71		Julian T. Ricketts House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
72		Ben Laughlin Water Tank, House and Garage	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building & Structure-Thematic	A1	
73		William T. Cook Water Tank House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
74		Shoshone Falls Power Plant Caretakers House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
75		Tom Barnes Barn	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
76		J.W. and Rachel Newman House and Bunkhouse	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
77		Charles G. Vinyard House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
78		Wilson Lake Reservoir	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
79		Bert and Fay Havens House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
80		L. Fay Shepard House	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
81		Caldron Linn	Jerome	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
82		Minidoka Relocation Center	Jerome	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
83		Jessie Osborne House	Jerome	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
84		Jay Van Hook Potato Cellar	Jerome	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	T8S, R16E, Section 25
86		Tom Byrne House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
87		Quet Johnson House and Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
88		Alvin Eskelton Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
89		W.S. Kohl Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
90		Richfield Pump House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
91		James H. Lane Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
92		Kenneth G. Phelps Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
93		Birdie Bossuet Farm	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
94		Louis Johnson Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
95		Louis Johnson House and Water Tank	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building/ Structure Thematic	A1	
96		John G. Turner House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
97		William H. Ritter House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
98		Gottfried Gehrig	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
99		Darrah Water Tank and Well House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building/ Structure Thematic	A1	
100		George H. Gaches Cellar and Ice House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
101		Darrah House and Water Tank House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
102		Arthur D. Silva Well	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
103		Arthur D. Silva Ranch	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
104		Arthur D. Silva Flume	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
105		Thomas Gooding Water Tank House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
106		W.H. Baugh House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
107		Custer Slaughter House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
108		Myers School	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
109		Manuel Silva Barn	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
110		Charles W. Dill House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
111		Ignacio Berriochoa Farm	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site-Thematic	A1	
112		Paul J. Denton Water Tank	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure-Thematic	A1	
113		S.A. Bate Jr. Barn and Chicken House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
114		Daniel A. Hunt House	Lincoln	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
115		Minidoka Dam and Power Plant	Minidoka	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
123		Register Rock	Power	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Object	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
124		America Falls East Shore Power Plants	Power	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
125		Art and Freida Maxwell Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
126		Rudolf Kunze Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
127		Henry Schick Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
128		Gustave Kunze Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
129		Dau-Wuebbenhorst	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
130		T.P. Bowlby Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
131		Alfred Carlson Barn	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	
132		Milner Dam and the Twin Falls Main Canal	Twin Falls/ Jerome	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
133		Stricker Store and Homesite	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
134		James Alvis House	Twin Falls	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
140		Lava Hot Springs	Bannock	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Lava Hot Springs contains 2 National Register sites
141		McCammon	Bannock	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	McCammon contains 2 National Register sites
142		Pocatello	Bannock	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Pocatello has 2 historic districts which contain 369 sites. Fourteen individual sites are in Pocatello

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
143		Blackfoot	Bingham	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Blackfoot has 2 historic districts which contain 30 sites. Eight individual sites are within the town
145		Idaho Falls	Bonneville	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Idaho Falls has 1 historic district which contains 15 sites. Four individual sites are in the city
150		Chesterfield	Caribou	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Chesterfield has one historic district which contains 37 sites
151		Albion	Cassia	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Albion contains 3 sites
152		Oakley	Cassia	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Oakley has 1 historic district which contains 112 sites
154		Glenns Ferry	Elmore	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Glenn's Ferry contains 6 sites
155		Mountain Home	Elmore	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Mountain Home contains 8 sites
156		L.H. Hatch House	Franklin	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Main Street, Franklin

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
157		Preston	Franklin	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Preston contains two sites
159		Gooding	Gooding	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Gooding contains 5 sites
161		Jerome	Jerome	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Jerome contains 12 sites
162		Shoshone	Lincoln	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Shoshone has 1 historic district which contains 13 sites. Nine individual sites are located in the town
163		Malad City	Oneida	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Malad City contains 5 sites
164		Samaria	Oneida	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Samaria has 1 historic district which contains 38 sites
165		Bruneau Episcopal Church	Owyhee	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Bruneau
170		Buhl	Twin Falls	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Buhl contains 4 sites

Appendix CR-3 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Idaho

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
171		Twin Falls	Twin Falls	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	Twin Falls has 1 historic district which contains 15 sites. Four individual sites are located in the city
173		Oregon Trail	Multiple	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Multiple	Multiple	See Land Use Map
174		Hazelton	Jerome	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings-Thematic	A1	Hazelton contains 2 National Register thematic properties
175		Lemmon Hardware Store	Lincoln	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Richfield
176		Oregon Trail Historic District (Register Rock Area)	Power	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Hist. Dist.	A1	
177		Fort Hall Site	Bingham	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	16 miles north of Fort Hall

APPENDIX CR-4

PHASE I INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES - NEVADA

APPENDIX CR-4
Phase I Inventory of Prehistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
6		Tim Springs Petroglyphs	Clark	USFW	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
7		Sheep Mountain Range	Clark	USFW	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	
8		Corn Creek Camp	Clark	USFW	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
9		Las Vegas Springs	Clark	Private	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
11		Tule Springs	Clark	State Park	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
12		Brownstone Canyon	Clark	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	
13		Pueblo Grande de Nevada	Clark	NPS	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
17		Black Canyon Petroglyphs	Lincoln	USFW	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
18		White River Narrows	Lincoln	USFW	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	
24		Sunshine Locality	White Pine	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	
25		Snake Creek Indian Burial Cave	White Pine	BLM	Prehistoric	Cemetery	A1	

Appendix CR-4 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Prehistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
26		Rock Animal Corral Archaeological Site	White Pine	BLM	Prehistoric	Other Sensitive Area	A2	
27		Baker Creek Archaeo-logical Site	White Pine	BLM	Prehistoric	Other Sensitive Area	A2	
28		Garrison Archaeo-logical Site	White Pine	BLM	Prehistoric	Other Sensitive Area	A2	

APPENDIX CR-5

PHASE I INVENTORY OF ETHNOHISTORIC RESOURCES - NEVADA

APPENDIX CR-5
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1		Spring Mountains	Clark		Pahrump Paiute	Complex Prehistoric & Ethnohistoric	A1	From Native American contacts
5		Burial Ground	Nye		Paiute	Burial Ground	Exclusion	From Native American contacts
2		Charleston Peak	Clark	Federal	Pahrump Paiute	Creation Place	Exclusion	From Native American contacts
6		Valley of Fire	Clark	State	Paiute	Burials	Exclusion	From Native American contacts
52		Duck Valley Reservation	Elko	Indian Trust Lands	Shoshone & Paiute	Reservation	A1	d'Azevedo 1986:461, Thomas et al. 1986:264
53		Duckwater Reservation	Nye	Indian Trust Lands	Shoshone	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264; Railroad valley; Ethnohistoric habitation area
54		Elko Colony	Elko	Indian Trust Lands	Shoshone	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264; ethnohistoric habitation area
55		Ely Colony	White Pine	Indian Trust Lands	Shoshone	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
58		Las Vegas Colony	Clark	Indian Trust Lands	Paiute	Reservation	A1	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369, 389
60		Moapa River Reservation	Clark	Indian Trust Lands	Paiute	Reservation	A1	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369
63		Ruby Valley Reservation	Elko	Indian Trust Lands	Shoshone	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264; Ruby Valley, Ethnohistoric habitation area
64		South Fork & Odgers Ranch Reservation	Elko	Indian Trust Land	Shoshone	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264; Ethnohistoric habitation area
70		Goshute Reservation Reservation	White Pine	Indian Trust Land	Goshute	Reservation	A1	Thomas et al. 1986: 264; Ethnohistoric habitation area
* 73		Snake Valley	White Pine		Shoshone/ Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:202, 282 Thomas et al. 1986: 264
* 75		Pahranagant Valley Valley	Lincoln		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:104, 283
76		Indian Springs	Clark		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:92, 104, 287

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
77		Panaca	Lincoln		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:287 Headquarters
* 78		Lake Valley	Lincoln and White Pine		Shoshone/ Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:202
* 79		Steptoe Valley	White Pine and Elko		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:202 Thomas et al. 1986: 264
* 80		Kern Mountains	White Pine		Goshute	Ritual Gathering Area	A1	Malouf 1974:57
* 81		Spring Valley	White Pine		Shoshone/ Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:202 Thomas et al. 1986: 264
82		Cave Valley	Lincoln and White Pine		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:202 Thomas et al. 1986: 264
85		Meadow Valley	Lincoln and Clark		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974a:105
97		Gold Canyon	White Pine?	**	Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward and Wheeler-Voegelin 1974:94

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
100		Cave Spring	Nye	**	Shoshone/ Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283 Männers 1974a:202 East of Skull Mountain
107		Near Springfield		**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf 1974:283
108		Goss Springs		**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
112		Near Ammonia Tanks	Nye	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
113		Small Tanks	Nye	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
114		Vicinity of Whiterock	?	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
116		Captain Jack Spring	Nye	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
118		Topopah Springs (Tonopah?)	Nye	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf 1974:283
123		Little Smoky Valley and Big Sand Springs Valley	Nye, Eureka and White Pine		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf 1974:284 Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
126		Eagle Valley	Lincoln		Southern Paiute	Complex Site with Sacred Components	A1	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982:4
* 127		Arrow Canyon Range and Valley	Clark		Southern Paiute	Complex Site with Sacred Components	A1	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982:4
128		Sunrise Mtn	Clark		Southern Paiute	Complex Site with Sacred Components	A1	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982:4
129		Frenchman Mtn	Clark		Southern Paiute	Complex Site with Sacred Components	A1	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982:4
* 162		Trout Creek	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
163		Twentyone Mile Draw	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
* 164		Thousand Springs Creek	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
* 165		Wells	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
166		Deeth	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
167		Halleck	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
168		Long Canyon	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
169		North Fork	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
174		Diamond Valley	Eureka		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264 3 sites listed
175		Humboldt River	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
177		Huntington Valley	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
178		Jiggs	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
179		Dixie Creek	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
182		Ruby Wash	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
183		Spruce Mountains	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
184		Chase Springs	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
185		Flowery Lake Springs	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-5 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
* 186		Oasis	Elko		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264
187		Railroad Valley	Nye		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:264

APPENDIX CR-6

PHASE I INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES - NEVADA

APPENDIX CR-6
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
36		Las Vegas Mormon Fort	Clark		Historic	National Register Building	AI	900 Las Vegas Blvd. N. Las Vegas
37		Kyle Ranch	Clark		Historic	National Register Historic Site	AI	Kyle Ranch Park Carey & Losee Road N. Las Vegas
38		Westside School	Clark		Historic	National Register Building	AI	Washington & D Sts. Las Vegas
39		U.S. Post Office & Courthouse	Clark		Historic	National Register Building	AI	301 E. Stewart Ave. Las Vegas
40		Las Vegas High School Academic Building and Gymnasium	Clark		Historic	National Register Building	AI	315 S. Seventh St. Las Vegas
41		Tule Springs Ranch	Clark		Historic	National Register Building	AI	Floyd Lamb State Park 9200 Tule Springs Rd.
45		Sandstone Ranch	Clark	Public	Historic	National Register Historic District	AI	
46		Hoover Dam	Clark		Historic	National Register Structure	AI	

Appendix CR-6 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
60		Ruby Valley Pony Express Station	Elko		Historic	National Register Historic Site	A1	1515 Idaho St. Elko
61		Skelton Hotel	Elko		Historic	State Register Building	A2	Jiggs Star Route Elko
62		Humboldt Lodging House & Commercial Hotel	Elko		Historic	State Register Building	A2	345 4th St. Elko
63		Henderson Bank Building	Elko		Historic	State Register Building	A2	402 Railroad St. Elko
64		Metropolis Dam	Elko		Historic	State Register Structure	A2	
66		Eureka	Eureka		Historic	National Register Historic District	A1	
74		Bristol City	Lincoln	Public and Private	Historic	National Register Historic District	A1	Bristol Wells Townsite
75		Caliente Railroad Depot	Lincoln		Historic	National Register Building	A1	100 Depot Ave. Caliente
76		Pioche Courthouse	Lincoln		Historic	National Register Building	A1	Lincoln County Courthouse Lacour St., Pichoe

Appendix CR-6 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
77		Brown's Hall-Thomspon's Opera House Building	Lincoln		Historic	National Register Building	A1	North Main St. Pioche
153		Fort Ruby	White Pine	Private and Public	Historic	National Historic Landmark	Exclusion	
154		Fort Schellbourne	White Pine	Private	Historic	National Register Historic Site	A1	
155		Ward Charcoal Ovens	White Pine	Public	Historic	National Register Structures	A1	
156		Rhodes Cabin	White Pine	Public	Historic	National Register Building	A1	Site is within Lehman Caves National Monument
157		Lehman Orchard & Viaduct	White Pine	Public	Historic	National Register Historic Site	A1	Site is within Lehman Caves National Monument
158		East Ely Depot	White Pine		Historic	National Register Building	A1	11th St. Ely
159		White Pine County Courthouse	White Pine		Historic	National Register Building	A1	Campton St. Ely

Appendix CR-6 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
160		Collins Hotel	White Pine		Historic	State Register Building	A2	612 Aultman Ely
161		Sauer Ranch House		**	Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	Pleasant Valley
197		Charleston	Elko	**	Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	Historic mining townsite
198		Mardis	Elko	**	Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	Historic mining town-site, Mountain City Management Area, Humboldt National Forest
199		Gold Creek	Elko	**	Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	Historic mining town-site, Mountain City Management Area, Humboldt National Forest
200		Jarbridge	Elko		Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	Historic mining townsite
201		Mahoney Cabin and Station	Elko	**	Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	Jarbridge Manage-ment Area, Humboldt National Forest

Appendix CR-6 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Nevada

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
* 202	26Wp1646	Osceola Ditch	White Pine	Public	Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	Snake Management Area, Humboldt National Forest
203		Wheeler Peak Heliograph Station	White Pine		Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	Humboldt National Forest
204		Mount Hamilton	White Pine		Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	
205		Treasure Hill	White Pine		Historic	National Register Eligible	A1	
206		Belmont Mine and Mill	White Pine		Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	White Pine Management Area, Humboldt National Forest
207		Pioche Stage Stop	White Pine	**	Historic	Local Historic Landmark	A2	White Pine Management Area, Humboldt National Forest

APPENDIX CR-7

PHASE I INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC RESOURCES - UTAH

APPENDIX CR-7
Phase I Inventory of Prehistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
9		Glenwood Petroglyphs	Sevier	Private	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
* 10	42MD300	Paleo-Indian/ Early Archaic Site	Millard	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
11	42MD183	Cottonwood Wash	Millard Petroglyphs	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
* 12	42MD55	Deseret Petroglyph Panel	Millard	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
13	42MD53	Mountain Home Wash Petroglyphs	Millard	USFS	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
14	42MD180	Pharo Village	Millard	Private	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
15	42MD284	Great Basin Style Rock Art Site	Millard	BLM	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
16	42MD43,47, 485,593, 845	Black Rock St. Petroglyph Group	Millard	BLM&Private	Prehistoric	National Register Sites	A1	Group of 5 sites
17		Fish Springs Cave	Jaub	USFWS	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	

Appendix CR-7 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Prehistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
18	42JB2	Nephi Mounds	Jaub	Private	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
19		Danger Cave	Tooele	UP&R	Prehistoric	National Landmark	Exclusion	State Historical Monument
20	42BO36	Hogup Cave	Box Elder	Private	Prehistoric	National Register Site	A1	
21		Lower Bear River	Box Elder	Private	Prehistoric	National Register District	A1	Two separate properties
22		Promontory Caves	Box Elder		Prehistoric	Habitation Site with Shelter	A2	80227, 6023
24		Clear Creek Canyon Pictographs	Millard	USFS	Prehistoric	Sensitive Area	A2	
25		Sigurd Petroglyphs	Sevier		Prehistoric	Sensitive Area	A2	

APPENDIX CR-8

PHASE I INVENTORY OF ETHNOHISTORIC RESOURCES - UTAH

APPENDIX CR-8
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1		Promontory Point	Box Elder		Shoshone	Principal Village	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:277 Thomas et al. 1986:264
2 (continuous with #14 Idaho)		Headwaters of Raft River	Box Elder		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:277 Thomas et al. 1986:264
3		Goshute Reservation	Juab	Indian	Goshute Trust Land	Indian Reservation	A1	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:39, 57, 85, 280 Thomas et al. 1986:264 Also see Nevada #70 Also complex sites with sacred component
4		Skull Valley Reservation	Tooele	Indian	Goshute Trust Land	Indian Reservation	A1	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:39, 280 Thomas et al. 1986:264 Valley Ethnohistoric Habitation Area; 3 sites
5		Tooele	Tooele		Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:40, 280

Appendix CR-8 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
6		Simpson Springs	Tooele		Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:41, 280
7		Trout Creek	Juab		Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:41 Thomas et al. 1986:26
8		Fish Springs	Juab	Federal	Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:41 Thomas et al. 1986:26
9		Sink Valley	Juab	**	Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:280
* 10		Snake Valley	Millard		Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:280
19		Scipio	Millard		Paiute/Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974:284 Steward 1974:85
20		Fillmore	Millard		Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974:284 Headquarters on creek little to the east
21		Kanosh Area	Millard		Paiute/Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369, 389 Manners 1974:284 Steward 1974:85 Reservation terminated 1934

Appendix CR-8 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
23		Black Rock	Millard		Paiute/Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Manners 1974:284 Steward 1974:85
33		Summit Creek near Santaguin	Utah	**	Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:87
34		Gunnison Vicinity	San Pete		Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:89
35		Utah Lake Area	Utah		Ute or Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:71-72 Several villages aroun the lake. Principal villages in the Utah Lake Basin were along the piedmont of the Wasatch
36		American Fork	Utah		Ute or Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:78
37		Pleasant Grove	Utah		Ute or Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:78
38		Cedar Valley	Juab		Ute or Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:78
39		Tintic Valley	Juab		Ute or Goshute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:78
40		Bear River City	Box Elder		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:79 Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-8 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
41		Brigham City	Bod Elder		Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:79 Thomas et al. 1986:26
42		Deseret	Millard		Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:85
43		Holden	Millard		Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:85
44		Lynndyl	Millard		Ute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Steward 1974:85
45		North of Wendover	Tooele	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:60 A few miles north of town
46		Coyote Springs	Tooele	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:130 Six miles south of Simpson's Springs
48		Nephi Area	Juab	**	Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	Manners 1974:259 "...village where Wakara (Utah Chief) permanently resides." Located about one mile off the main road, from city of Nephi, to the Seveir River

Appendix CR-8 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
50		Vicinity of Ogden	Weber	**	Ute/Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:107, 137 Thomas et al. 1986:26
51 (continuous with #15 Idaho)		Cache Valley	Cache		Northern Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Malouf and Hultkrantz 1974:264 Thomas et al. 1986:26
52		Washakie Indian Village	Box Elder	**	Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Site	A2	James and Singer 1980:114 A Morman Indian Farn
53		Rush Valley	Tooele		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:26 5 sites
54		Tooele Valley	Tooele		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:26 2 sites
55			Box Elder		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:26
56			Box Elder		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:26
57			Box Elder		Western Shoshone	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Thomas et al. 1986:26
58		Fort Cove Interchange	Millard		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369

Appendix CR-8 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Ethnohistoric Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
60		Joseph	Sevier		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369
61		Fort Cove	Millard		Southern Paiute	Ethnohistoric Habitation Area	A2	Kelly and Fowler 1986:369

APPENDIX CR-9

PHASE I INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES - UTAH

APPENDIX CR-9
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
5		Garland	Box Elder	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Garland contains 2 National Register properties and one National Register eligible property
6		Brigham City	Box Elder	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Brigham City contains 3 National Register properties
7		Corinne	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Corinne contains one National Register property (Corinne Methodist-Episcopal Church)
8		Grouse Creek Tithing Office	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	
9		A.N. Tanner House	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
10		Hampton's Ford Stage Stop and Barn	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. District	A1	
11		Plymouth	Box Elder	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Plymouth contains one National Register property (Plymouth School)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
12		Southern Pacific Railroad Ogden-Lucin Cutoff Trestle	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
13		Willard	Box Elder	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Historic District	A1	
14		Golden Spike National Historic Site	Box Elder	Public	Historic	Natl. Hist. Site and Monument	Exclusion	
15		Mendon	Cache	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Mendon contains 5 National Register properties
16		Benson	Cache	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Benson contains one National Register property (Benson Elementary School)
17		Wellsville	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Wellsville contains 5 National Register properties
18		Clarkston	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Clarkston contains one National Register property (Clarkston Tithing Granary)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
19		Smithfield	Cache	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Smithfield contains 2 National Register properties
20		Logan	Cache	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. District	A1	Logan has 1 historic district; 12 individual National Register properties are also located in the town
21		Hyrum	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Hyrum contains 4 National Register properties
22		Martin Harris Gravesite	Cache	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
23		Hyde Park	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Hyde Park has one National Register property (John E. Lee House)
24		Lewiston	Cache	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Lewiston contains 2 National Register properties
25		Paradise	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Paradise contains one National Register site (Paradise Tithing Office)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
26		Newton Reservoir	Cache	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
27		Providence	Cache	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Providence contains one National Register property (Providence LDS Chapel)
28		Richmond	Cache	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Richmond contains 3 National Register properties
29		Layton	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Layton contains 3 NationalRegister properties
30		West Layton	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	West Layton contains one National Register property (Layton, John Henry, House)
31		Kaysville	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Kaysville contains 3 National Register properties
32		Bountiful	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Bountiful contains 3 National Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
33		Centerville	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Centerville contains National Register properties and one National Register eligible property
34		Farmington	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Farmington contains National Register site
35		Fruit Heights	Davis	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	Fruit Heights contain one National Register eligible property (Raymond, Grandison Sr., House)
36		Fielding Garr Ranch	Davis	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	
47		Nephi	Juab	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Nephi contains 3 National Register properties
48		Tintic Mining Multi-Resource Area	Juab	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Multiple Resource Area	A1	
49		Cove Fort	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
50		Fillmore	Millard	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Fillmore contains 2 National Register properties and one National Register eligible property
51		Fort Deseret	Millard	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
52		Gunnison Massacre Site	Millard	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
53		Hinckley	Millard	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Hinckley contains 2 National Register properties
54		Kanosh	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Kanosh contains one National Register property (Kanosh Tithing Office)
55		Meadow	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	A1	Meadow contains one National Register property (Meadow Tithing Office)
56		Oak City	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	Oak City contains one National Register eligible property (Oak City Tithing Granary)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
57		Scipio	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Scipio contains 2 National Register properties
58		Topaz War Relocation Center	Millard	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
60		Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Historic Landmarks	Exclusion	Salt Lake City contains the Salt Lake City Business Distric MRA with 55 histori sites; 4 National Historic Landmarks; 7 Historic Districts; and approximately 1 additional historic sites
61		Draper	Salt Lake	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Draper contains 3 National Register properties
62		Holladay	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Holladay contains on National Register property (David B. Brinton House)
63		Murray	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Murray contains one National Register property (John P. Cahoon House)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
64		Copperton	Salt Lake	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Historic District	AI	
65		Riverton	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	AI	Riverton contains one National Register property (George Henr Dansie Farmstead)
66		Magna	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	AI	Magna contains 2 National Register properties
67		Gardner Mill	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	AI	
68		Garside-McMullin House	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	
69		Sandy	Salt Lake	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	AI	Sandy contains 3 National Register properties
70		Midvale	Salt Lake	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	Midvale contains one National Register property (Salt Lake County Library)
71		Baldwin, Nathaniel, House	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
72		Bingham Canyon Mine	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Natl. Historic Landmark	Exclusion	
73		Emigration Canyon	Salt Lake	Public	Historic	Natl. Historic Landmark	Exclusion	
74		Little Dell Station	Salt Lake	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	AI	
75		Mountain Dell Dam	Salt Lake	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	AI	
77		Henry J. Wheeler Farm	Salt Lake	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	
78		Elsinore	Sevier	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	Elsinore contains 2 National Register properties
79		Glenwood	Sevier	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	AI	Glenwood contains 3 National Register properties
80		Monroe	Sevier	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	AI	Monroe contains 4 National Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
81		Richfield	Sevier	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Richfield contains 4 National Register properties and one National Register eligible property
82		Redmond	Sevier	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Redmond contains 2 National Register properties
83		Salina	Sevier	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Salina contains 3 National Register properties
84		Sevier	Sevier	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Sevier contains one National Register property (Sevier War. Church)
85		Jens Larson Jenson Lime Kiln	Sevier	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
86		Joseph William Parker Farm	Sevier	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
87		E.T. Benson Mill	Tooele	Private	Historic	Nat. Res. Building	A1	
88		Bonneville Salt Flats Race Track	Tooele	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
89		David E. Davis House	Tooele	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	
90		GAPA Launch Site and Block House	Tooele	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site/ Structure	A1	
91		Iosepa Settlement Cemetery	Tooele	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
92		Lincoln Highway Bridge	Tooele	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	A1	
93		John C. Sharp House	Tooele	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
94		Soldier Creek Kilns	Tooele	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structures	A1	
95		Stockton Jail	Tooele	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
96		Wendover Air Force Base	Tooele	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
97		Grantsville	Tooele	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Grantsville contains 2 National Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
98		Ophir	Tooele	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	Ophir contains one National Register property (Ophir Town Hall)
99		Tooele	Tooele	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Tooele contains 3 National Register properties
100		American Fork	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	American Fork contains 2 National Register properties
101		Pleasant Grove	Utah	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Pleasant Grove contains 7 National Register properties
102		Lehi	Utah	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Lehi contains 4 National Register properties
103		Camp Floyd	Utah	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	A1	
104		Camp Williams Hostess House	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
105		Payson	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	Payson contains 3 National Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
106		Fairfield	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	Fairfield contains on National Register property (Fairfield Stage Coach Inn)
107		Lakeview Tithing Office/Bunnell Creamery	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	
108		David Morgan House	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	AI	
109		Old Goshen	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Site	AI	
110		Santaquin	Utah	Public	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building-Thematic	AI	Santaquin contains o National Register property (Santaquin Junior High School)
111		Tintic Standard Reduction Mill	Utah	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Structure	AI	Vicinity of Goshen; exact location undetermined at this time
129		Ogden	Weber	Multiple	Historic	Natl. Reg. Historic District	AI	Odgen contains 2 historic districts, 26 National Register properties, and 2 National Register eligible properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
130		North Ogden	Weber	Public/ Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Buildings	A1	North Ogden contains 2 National Register properties
131		William D. Skeen House	Weber	Private	Historic	Natl. Reg. Building	A1	
133		Beaver Dam Ward	Box Elder	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	
134		Call's Fort	Box Elder		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Seven miles north of Brigham City via Highway 69
135		Hansen Cooperative Dairy	Box Elder	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	
136		Harper House	Box Elder	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	
137		Lillywhite House	Box Elder	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	
138		Washaki Indian Farm	Box Elder		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	
139		Cache Junction	Cache	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Cache Junction contains 2 State Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
140		North Logan	Cache	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	North Logan contain one State Register property (Nicholas W Crookston House)
141		Newton	Cache	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Newton contains one State Register property (William F. Rigby House)
142		East Layton	Davis	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	East Layton contains one State Register property (George Washington Adams House)
143		Woods Cross	Davis		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Woods Cross contains one State Register property (Wood Cemetery)
144		Levan	Juab	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Levan contains one State Register property (Levan LDS Church)
145		Delta	Millard	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Delta contains 4 Sta Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
146		Deseret	Millard		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Deseret contains one State Register prop-rty (Deseret School)
147		Holden	Millard	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Holden contains one State Register prop-rty (David Riley Stevens House)
148		Burtner Dam Ruins	Millard	Public & Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	SW1/4 of NW1/4 of Sec. 28, T16S, R6W
149		Gunnison Bend Dam and Reservoir	Millard	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	T17S, R7W, Sec. 10, 11 and 15
150		Old Railroad Bridge - Sevier River	Millard	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	T16S, R6W, Sec. 29
151		Woodrow	Millard		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Woodrow contains one State Register prop-erty (Wooodrow Hall)
153		West Jordan	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	West Jordan contains one State Register property (West Jordan LDS Church)

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
154		Fayette	Sanpete	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Fayette contains on State Register prop erty (Fayette Churc
155		Gunnison	Sanpete	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Gunnison contains o State Register prop erty (Gunnison Presbyterian Churc
156		Koosharem	Sevier		Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Koosharem contain one State Register property (Kooshare Amusement Hall)
157		St. John	Tooele	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	St. John contains o State Register prop erty (Edward James Arthur House)
158		Alpine	Utah	Public/ Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Alpine contains tw State Register properties
162		Huntsville	Weber	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Huntsville contains State Register properties

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
163		Eden	Weber	Private	Historic	State Reg. Property	A2	Eden contains one State Register prop-rty (Eden Ward)
164		Central Pacific Railroad Grade	Box Elder		Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	
165		Emigrant Pass	Box Elder		Historic	Natl. Reg. Eligible	A1	
166		Hastings Cut-off (Donner-Reed Route)	Tooele		Historic Eligible	Natl. Reg.	A1	
167		Gold Hill Historic Area	Tooele		Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	
168		Pony Express Trail	Tooele, Juab		Historic	Natl. Hist. Trail (Eligible)	A1	
169		Lynne	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	
170		Amalga Ward Chapel	Cache	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Amalga

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
171		Early Schools	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	
172		Bear River Delta Archeological & Historical Site	Box Elder	Public	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Vicinity of Bear River Migratory Bird Refug
173		Perry Ward Chapel	Box Elder	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Perry
174		Liberty	Weber	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	
175		Clinton Ward Chapel	Davis	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Clinton
176		Peterson Ward Chapel	Morgan	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Peterson
177		Utah Copper Company (Kennecott) Magna Concentrator	Salt Lake	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	
178		E.T. Benson Mill	Tooele	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Mills Junction

Appendix CR-9 (continued)
Phase I Inventory of Historic Resources - Utah

I.D. Number	Site Number	Site Name	County	Ownership	Age/Cult. Affiliation	Site Type	Sensitivity	Comments
179		Fort Lake Shore	Utah	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Lake Shore
180		Cedar Fort Ward Chapel	Utah	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Cedar Fort
181		Golden Gate Mill, Delamar Mercur Mines Company	Tooele	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Mercur
182		Clover Ward Chapel	Tooele	Public	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Clover
183		Stage Station	Juab	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Callaò
187		Annabella Ward House	Sevier	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Annabella
188		Centerfield Ward	Sanpete	Private	Historic	Local Hist. Landmark	A2	Centerfield

APPENDIX CR-10

PHASE II INVENTORY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES BY STATE

Explanation - Appendices CR-10 and CR-11

The following tables list the prehistoric, ethnohistoric, and historic resources inventoried during the Phase II study. Appendix CR-10, organized by state, contains primarily locational and management information. In Appendix CR-11, we organize sites by link and present resource characteristics and sensitivity assignments. The following columns are used:

GIS ID	=	identification number assigned during data automation into GIS
Site #	=	officially assigned site number where available, including Smithsonian number and agency number when both are known
Base Map/Module	=	1:100,000 scale topographic map on which resource is located
Quad	=	1:24,000 scale (7.5 minute) topographic map on which resource is located
Jurisdiction	=	land or site ownership when documented
Status	=	National Register eligibility if indicated on the site form
Class	=	temporal assignment to general era(s)
Type	=	site type as it appears on the site form
Sensitivity	=	level of sensitivity we assigned using the resource quality model
Comments	=	any additional information available on the site form

APPENDIX CR-10
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
			Idaho		
101	10GG169	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM	Unevaluated
102	11111	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private?	Unevaluated
103	10GG344	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Idaho Power	Unevaluated
104	10GG250	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG241	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Idaho Power	Unevaluated
104	10GG242	Twin Falls	Hagerman		Unevaluated
104	10GG248	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG243	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG245	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG244	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG249	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG254	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG252	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG166	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG255	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG257	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Idaho Power	Unevaluated
104	10GG37	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Idaho Power	Unevaluated
104	10GG168	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM	Unevaluated
104	10GG191	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
104	10GG173	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
106	10GG177	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
107	10GG260	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
108	10GG247	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
109	10GG246	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
110	10GG268	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
110	10GG281	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
110	10GG269	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
110	10GG270	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
113	10GG46	Twin Falls	Hagerman		Unevaluated
113	10GG24	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
114	10GG44	Twin Falls	Hagerman		Unevaluated
115	10TF353	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
118	10TF354	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
119	10TF391	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
120	10TF392	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Idaho Power	Unevaluated
124	10GG167	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
125	10GG179	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
130	10GG263	Twin Falls	Hagerman	State	Unevaluated
130	10GG264	Twin Falls	Hagerman	State	Unevaluated
132	10GG262	Twin Falls	Hagerman	State	Unevaluated
133	10GG261	Twin Falls	Hagerman	State	Unevaluated
134	10GG256	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
142	10GG259	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
142	10GG253	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
144	10GG251	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
145	10GG265	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
146	10GG266	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
146	10GG35	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
148	10GG258	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
149	10GG271	Twin Falls	Hagerman	Private	Unevaluated
153	10TF924	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM-Boise	Non-significant
154	10TF440	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM-Boise	Non-significant
155	10TF439	Twin Falls	Hagerman	BLM-Boise	Non-significant
156	Oregon Trail	Rogerson/Twin Falls	Multiple		
201	10GG45	Twin Falls	Tuttle	Private	Unevaluated
202	10GG227	Twin Falls	Tuttle	Private	Unevaluated
203	Kelton Road	Twin Falls	Tuttle		
703	10TF131	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek	State	Unevaluated
704	10TF132	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek	State	Unevaluated
705	10TF128	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek	State	Unevaluated
706	10TF282	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
707	10TF841	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
901	11253	Twin Falls	Hunt	Private/BUREC	NRHP Listed
903	11290	Twin Falls	Hunt	Private	Unevaluated
904	3740	Twin Falls	Hunt	BUREC?	Unevaluated
904	11293	Twin Falls	Hunt	N. Side Canal Co.	Unevaluated
1002	10TF203	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	Private	Unevaluated
1002	10TF778	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	State	Unevaluated
1004	10TF220	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1004	10TF221	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1004	10TF774	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	State	Unevaluated
1004	10TF325	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1004	10TF824	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1008	10TF823	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	State	Unevaluated
1010	10TF204	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1010	10TF323	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1010	10TF322	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1010	10TF772	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1010	10TF324	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1010	10TF773	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1012	10TF779	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	Private?	Unevaluated
1018	10TF771	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1018	10TF14	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1018	10TF321	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1018	10TF785	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1021	10TF326	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1021	10TF327	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1023	10TF780	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1024	10TF783	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1024	10TF784	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1024	10TF782	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1024	10TF781	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1028	10TF788	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1029	10TF787	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1030	10TF786	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1031	10TF789	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	Private	Unevaluated
1101	10JE87	Twin Falls	Kimberly		
1301	10TF552	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1301	10TF730	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1303	10TF731	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1304	10TF175	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1304	10TF537	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1304	10TF241	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1306	10TF538	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1306	10TF539	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1309	10TF341	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1310	10TF540	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1310	10TF541	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1311	10TF975	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1312	10TF734	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1313	10TF733	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1314	10TF240	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1315	10TF741	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1316	10TF732	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1317	10TF242	Rogerson	Tuanna Butte	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1401	10TF233	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1402	10TF712	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley/Private	Unevaluated
1403	10TF827	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1404	10TF232	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1404	10TF178	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1406	10TF179	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1406	10TF825	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1406	10TF826	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1409	10TF231	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1410	10TF176	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1410	10TF180	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1412	10TF842	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1413	10TF843	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1414	10TF230	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1415	10TF845	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Non-significant
1416	10TF844	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Non-significant
1417	10TF637	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1418	10TF847	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1419	10TF177	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1419	10TF181	Rogerson	Roseworth NE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1601	10TF209	Rogerson	Hub Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1602	10TF956	Rogerson	Hub Butte	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1603	10TF210	Rogerson	Hub Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1604	10TF310	Rogerson	Hub Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1701	10TF217	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1702	10TF218	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1703	10TF858	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1704	10TF879	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1705	10TF216	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1706	10TF215	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1707	10TF214	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1708	10TF258	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1709	10TF527	Rogerson	Stricker Butte		Unevaluated
1710	10TF219	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	Private	Unevaluated
1711	10TF1005	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1712	10TF964	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1713	10TF312	Rogerson	Stricker Butte	BLM-Burley/Private	Unevaluated
1901	10TF182	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1903	10TF183	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Boise	Unevaluated
1903	10TF253	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
1904	10TF984	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1904	10TF971	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1904	10TF957	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1904	10TF980	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1904	10TF990	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
1904	10TF988	Rogerson	Roseworth SE	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2001	10TF250	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	
2002	10TF979	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2002	10TF985	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2004	10TF987	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2004	10TF850	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2004	10TF251	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2004	10TF849	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2008	10TF986	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2009	10TF852	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2010	10TF851	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2011	10TF854	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2012	10TF978	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2014	10TF190	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2016	10TF189	Rogerson	Hollister SW	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2101	10TF153	Rogerson	Hollister	Private	Unevaluated
2102	10TF150	Rogerson	Hollister	Private	Unevaluated
2102	10TF152	Rogerson	Hollister	Private	Unevaluated
2102	10TF998	Rogerson	Hollister	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2102	10TF880	Rogerson	Hollister	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2106	10TF263	Rogerson	Hollister	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2107	10TF1020	Rogerson	Hollister	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2108	10TF64	Rogerson	Hollister	Private	Unevaluated
2201	10TF955	Rogerson	McMullen Basin	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2202	10TF408	Rogerson	McMullen Basin	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2203	10TF407	Rogerson	McMullen Basin	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2302	10TF19	Rogerson	Salmon Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2304	10TF474	Rogerson	Salmon Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2305	10TF478	Rogerson	Salmon Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2307	10TF413	Rogerson	Salmon Butte	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2401	10TF1084	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2402	10TF1079	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2403	10TF1080	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2404	10TF1081	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2405	10TF70	Rogerson	Rogerson	Private	Unevaluated
2406	10TF53	Rogerson	Rogerson	Private	Unevaluated
2407	10TF714	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley/Private	Unevaluated
2408	10TF973	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2409	10TF974	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2410	10TF1004	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2411	10TF717	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley/Private	Unevaluated
2412	10TF168	Rogerson	Rogerson	BLM-Burley	
2501	10TF475	Rogerson	Hopper Gulch	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2502	10TF55	Rogerson	Hopper Gulch	Private	Unevaluated
2503	10TF481	Rogerson	Hopper Gulch	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
2504	10TF63	Rogerson	Hopper Gulch	Private	Unevaluated
2601	10TF438	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2601	10TF414	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2602	10TF163	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2603	10TF490	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2603	10TF491	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2603	10TF1003	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2603	10TF970	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2607	10TF489	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2607	10TF969	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2609	10TF968	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2609	10TF965	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2609	10TF966	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2609	10TF967	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2613	10TF493	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2613	10TF426	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2615	10TF488	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2616	10TF492	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2617	10TF495	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2619	10TF417	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2620	10TF162	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2621	10TF881	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2622	10TF479	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2623	10TF423	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2624	10TF716	Rogerson	Meteor	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2701	10TF484	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2701	10TF483	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2702	10TF56	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2703	10TF972	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2703	10TF482	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley/Private	Unevaluated
2705	10TF870	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2707	10TF938	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2708	10TF945	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLm-Burley	Unevaluated
2709	10TF1060	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2710	10TF1014	Rogerson	Magic Hot Springs	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2801	10TF59	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2802	10TF874	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2803	10TF939	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2804	10TF719	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
2805	10TF982	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2806	10TF992	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Non-significant
2807	10TF933	Rogerson	Big Creek Ranch	BLM-Burley	Unevaluated
11001	10TF776	Twin Falls	Balanced Rock	State	Unevaluated
23034	Spencer Hse/Nelson Brn	Twin Falls	Shoshone SW	Public & Private	NRHP Listed
23035	Goff House	Twin Falls	Shoshone SW	Public & Private	NRHP Listed
23036	Bower House	Twin Falls	Gooding SE	Public & Private	NRHP Listed
23037	Rehrer House	Twin Falls	Gooding SE	Public & Private	NRHP Listed
40001	Lower Salmon Falls	Twin Falls	Hagerman		
40002	West Bank Snake River	Twin Falls	Hagerman/Bliss		
40004	Salmon Falls Creek	Twin Falls	Yahoo Creek		
40011	Rock Creek	Rogerson	Stricker Butte/Grand View Peak		

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
			Nevada		
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Multiple	Multiple	Public & Private	
204	26EK1686	Jackpot	Delaplain	NDOT	Field Eligible
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Wells/Jackpot	Multiple		
206	26EK2848	Jackpot '	Delaplain	BLM?	
208	26EK1760	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
209	26EK2033	Jackpot	Delaplain		
210	26EK2040	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
211	26EK2039	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
213	26EK2038	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
214	26EK2037	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
215	CR2291	Jackpot	Delaplain		
216	26EK2036	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM	
217	26EK2325/CRNV-01-2290	Jackpot	Delaplain		
218	26EK2035	Jackpot	Delaplain		
219	26EK2034	Jackpot	Delaplain	Private	
220	26EK2032	Jackpot	Delaplain		
221	26EK2327/CRNV-01-2292	Jackpot	Delaplain		
222	CRNV-11-2534	Jackpot	Delaplain	Private	
223		Jackpot	Delaplain 15'		
224	Town of Contact	Jackpot	Contact 15'	BLM-Elko	
401	CRNV-11-2435	Jackpot	Henry	BLM	
402	CRNV-11-2436	Jackpot	Henry	BLM	
403	CRNV-11-2437	Jackpot	Henry	BLM	
601	26EK326	Jackpot	Texas Spring	Private	
801	26EK2031	Jackpot	Harris Canyon	BLM	
802	26EK2596	Jackpot	Harris Canyon	BLM	
1001	California Trail	Wells/Jackpot	Multiple		
1201	CR4596	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch		
1202	CR4598	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch		
1203	CR4597	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch		
1204	26EK3360	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch	BLM	
1302	CRNV-11-3571	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
1501	CR4636	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1501	CRNV-11-4639	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1501	CR4638	Wells	Melandco		
1501	CR4637	Wells	Melandco		
1502	CR4633	Wells	Melandco		
1502	CR4592	Wells	Melandco		
1502	CR4634	Wells	Melandco		
1503	CRNV-11-4570	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
1504	CRNV-11-4579	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4632	Wells	Melandco		
1504	CRNV-11-4577	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4617	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CRNV-11-4576	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4619	Wells	Melandco		
1504	CRNV-11-4575	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4591	Wells	Melandco		
1504	CRNV-11-4574	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1504	CR4631	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CRNV-11-4573	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4618	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CRNV-11-4571	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4593	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CRNV-11-4578	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1504	CR4590	Wells	Melandco		
1504	CR4635	Wells	Melandco		
1504	CR4630	Wells	Melandco		
1505	CRNV-11-4572	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1506	CRNV-11-4557	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1506	CR4616	Wells	Melandco		
1507	CR4614	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1508	CR4556	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1509	CR4613	Wells	Melandco		
1509	CR4615	Wells	Melandco		
1510	CRNV-11-4553	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1511	CRNV-11-4555	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1511	CRNV-11-4554	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1512	CRNV-11-4551	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
1512	CRNV-11-4552	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1513	CR4612	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1513	CRNV-11-4550	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1513	CR4610	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1514	CRNV-11-4532	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1514	CR4599	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1515	CRNV-11-4533	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1515	CR4535	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1515	CR4539	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1515	CR4538	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1515	CR3534	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1516	CR4537	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1517	CR4536	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1518	26EK3010/CR7632	Wells	Melandco		
1519	26EK2563	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1520	CRNV-11-4558	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1521	CR4999	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1522	26EK2783	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1522	26EK2784	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1523	CR5010/26EK2785	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1524	CR4996/26EK2781	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1525	CR4997	Wells	Melandco	BLM-Elko	
1526	CA/Immigrant Trail	Wells	Melandco		
1551	CR5931	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1551	CR5737	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1551	CR5736	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1714	CR3498	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE		
1714	CR3597	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE		
1714	CR3599	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE		
1714	CRNV-11-3635	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3591	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3593	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1720	CRNV-11-3578	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3574	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3592	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3596	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3595	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1720	CRNV-11-3577	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5613	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5614	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5618	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5615	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CRNV-11-4656	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
1722	CR5616	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5619	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1722	CR5617	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1730	CRNV-11-3572	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1731	CRNV-11-3575	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1732	CRNV-11-3671	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1733	CRNV-11-3672	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1734	CRNV-11-2014	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1736	CRNV-11-3453	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1737	CRNV-11-3456	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1738	CRNv-11-3451	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1739	CRNV-11-3450	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1740	CRNV-11-3439	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1740	CRNV-11-3438	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1741	CRNV-11-3657	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1742	CRNV-11-3658	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1744	CRNV-11-3656	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1744	CRNV-11-3670	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1744	CRNV-11-3659	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1745	CRNV-11-3536	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1746	CRNV-11-3537	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1747	CRNV-11-3535	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1748	CRNV-11-3534	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
1750	CR3631	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch S.E.		
1801	CR4672	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1801	CR4671	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1801	CR4673	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM-Elko	
1801	CRNV-11-4678	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM-Elko	
1801	CRNV-11-4670	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM-Elko	
1801	CR4677	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1802	CRNV-11-4676	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM-Elko	
1804	CRNV-11-3613	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1805	CRNV-11-3614	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1806	CRNV-11-3618	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1806	CRNV-11-3619	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1806	CRNV-11-3615	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1806	CRNV-11-3616	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1806	CRNV-11-3617	Wells	Nine Mile Mtn. SW	BLM	
1902	CRNV-11-4454	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1902	CRNV-11-4491	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1902	CR4492	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1902	CRNV-11-4493	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1902	CRNV-11-4495	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
1902	CRNV-11-4494	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1905	CR4490	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CR4457	Wells	Oxley Peak		
1906	CRNV-11-4472	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4473	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4474	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4475	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4476	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4477	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1906	CRNV-11-4479	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1907	CRNV-11-4452	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1908	CR4453	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1908	CRNV-11-4392	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
1909	CR4393	Wells	Oxley Peak		
1910	CRNV-11-4391	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
1913	26EK1846	Wells	Oxley Peak		
1914	26EK3306	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3278	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3307	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	Humboldt Wells Dist.	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Nominated
1914	CRNV-11-3151	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3008	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	CRNV-11-3152	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3282	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	CRNV-11-3153	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3276	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	CRNV-11-3154	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3005	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	CRNV-11-3155	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3283	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	CRNV-11-3156	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3281	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	CRNV-11-3157	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3277	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	CRNV-11-3158	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3275	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	CRNV-11-3159	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3007	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3305	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3004	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3304	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3303	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3302	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3301	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3300	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3285	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3298	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3295	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3294	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3293	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
1914	26EK3284	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3291	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3290	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3289	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	CRNV-11-3211	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
1914	26EK3299	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	NRHP District
1914	26EK3279	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3280	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1914	26EK3292	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	Not Eligible
1915	26EK2948	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM	
2003	CRNV-11-4519	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
2005	CRNV-11-4517	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
2005	CRNV-11-4516	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	Field Eligible
2005	CRNV-11-4515	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
2006	CR4513	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
2007	CRNV-11-4514	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
2103	CRNV-11-3650	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2104	CRNV-11-3651	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2105	CRNV-11-3652	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2105	CRNV-11-3655	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2105	CRNV-11-3653	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2105	CRNV-11-3654	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2109	CRNV-11-3674	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2110	CRNV-11-3675	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
2308	CRNV-11-3930	Wells	Wells	Private	Field Eligible
2311	Wells Burial Ground	Wells	Wells		
2505	CRNV-11-4710	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
2505	CRNV-11-4699	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
2505	CRNV-11-4711	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
2513	CRNV-11-3335	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
2514	26EK2826	Wells	Cobre	BLM	
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Ely	McGill	Public	
2516	CRNV-11-2516	Wells	Cobre	BLM	
2704	CRNV-11-3917	Wendover	Tobar	Private	Field Eligible
2706	CRNV-11-3919	Wendover	Tobar	BLM	Field Not Elig
2901	CR2738	Wendover	Hardy Creek		
2902	CRNV-11-4693	Wendover	Hardy Creek		
3001	26EK1684	Wendover	Silver Zone Pass	NDOT?	
3002	CR3879	Wendover	Silver Zone Pass	BLM-Elko	
3003	CRNV-11-3933	Wendover	Silver Zone Pass	Private	
3004	Hastings Cutoff	Wendover	Multiple		
3102	CRNV-11-3914	Wendover	Ventosa	Private	Field Eligible
3103	CRNV-01-1773	Wendover	Ventosa	BLM	
3401	CR2239	Wendover	Shafter	BLM-Elko	
3402	CRNV-01-2250	Wendover	Shafter		
3403	CRNV-11-3890	Wendover	Shafter	BLM	
3404	CRNV-11-3899	Wendover	Shafter	Private	Field Eligible
3405	CRNV-11-3074	Wendover	Shafter	BLM	
3406	CRNV-11-3073	Wendover	Shafter	BLM	
3407	CRNV-11-3075	Wendover	Shafter	BLM	
3408	CRNV-11-3076	Wendover	Shafter	BLM-Elko	
3408	CRNV-11-3077	Wendover	Shafter	BLM-Elko	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
3501	CRNV-11-2717	Wendover	W Morris Basin	BLM	
3502	CR3254	Wendover	W Morris Basin		
3601	CRNV-11-3896	Wendover	Pilot	BLM	
3605	26EK3003	Wendover	Pilot	BLM	
3801	CR3891	Wendover	Flowery Lake	BLM-Elko	
3802	CR3912	Wendover	Flowery Lake	BLM-Elko	
3803	CR4870	Wendover	Flowery Lake	BLM-Elko	
3901	CRNV-11-3913	Wendover	Independence Valley SW	BLM	Field Eligible
3902	CR4859	Wendover	Decoy		
3902	CRNV-11-4978	Wendover	Indep. Valley SW	BLM	
4101	26EK3706/CR3315	Wendover	Dolly Varden	BLM	
4102	26EK3708	Wendover	Dolly Varden	BLM	
4103	26EK3707	Wendover	Dolly Varden	BLM	
4301	CRNV-11-2517	Wendover	Spring Gulch	BLM	
4401	26EK1981/CRNV-01-1312	Currie	Mizpah	BLM-Elko	
4402	26EK1986/CRNV-01-1317	Currie	Mizpah	BLM-Elko	
4403	CR2358	Currie	Mizpah	BLM-Elko	
4501	26EK3705/CRNV-11-3314	Currie	Mizpah Point	BLM-Elko	
4501	26EK3704/CRNV-11-1313	Currie	Mizpah Point	BLM-Elko	
4502	CRNV-01-1699	Currie	Mizpah Point	BLM-Elko	
4502	CRNV-01-1698	Currie	Mizpah Point		Collected
4503	CR2356	Currie	Mizpah Point	BLM-Elko	
4504	CRNV-11-2537	Currie	Mizpah Point	BLM-Elko	
4601	CRNV-01-1831	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4601	26EK2462	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM	
4602	CRNV-11-4911	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4603	26EK2675	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4604	CRNV-11-4896	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4605	CRNV-11-4895	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4605	CRNV-11-4894	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4606	26EK2674	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM	
4607	CR4615	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4607	CR4617	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4607	CR4616	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4608	CRNV-11-4910	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
4609	CRNV-11-4899	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4610	Rockshelter	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.		
4612	CRNV-11-4912	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4613	CRNV-11-4913	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
4614	CRNV-11-4914	Currie	Ferguson Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4701	26EK1966	Currie	Currie	BLM-Elko	
4702	26EK2965	Currie	Currie		
4703	CRNV-11-4938	Currie	Currie	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
4901	26EK3684/CRNV-11-3273	Currie	White Horse Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4901	26EK3683/CRNV-11-3272	Currie	White Horse Mtn.	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
4901	26EK3685/CRNV-11-3274	Currie	White Horse Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4901	CRNV-11-3273	Currie	White Horse Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
4902	CRNV-11-2550	Currie	White Horse Mtn.	BLM-Elko	
5101	26EK3272	Currie	Goshute Lake N	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
5102	CRNV-11-3958	Currie	Goshute Lake N	BLM-Elko	Field Eligible
5103	CRNV-11-3970	Currie	Goshute Lake N		
5103	CRNV-11-3959	Currie	Goshute Lake N	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
5104	CRNV-11-3971	Currie	Goshute Lake N	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
5201	CRNV-11-2850	Currie	Goshute Lake NE	BLM-Elko	
5202	CRNV-11-2839	Currie	Goshute Lake NE	BLM-Elko	
5301	26EK2804/CRNV-11-3790	Currie	Boone Canyon	BLM-Elko	
5701	26WP1161/CRNV-04-1861	Newark Lake	White Sage Well		
5702	26WP1163/CRNV-04-1863	Newark Lake	White Sage Well		
5802	26WP1162/CRNV-04-1862	Newark Lake	Hunter Point		
5803	CRNV-46-3436	Newark Lake	Hunter Point	BLM-Ely	
5804	CRNV-46-3566	Newark Lake	Hunter Point	BLM-Ely	
5805	CRNV-46-4783	Newark Lake	Hunter Point	BLM-Ely	Field Eligible
5806	CRNV-46-5017	Newark Lake	Hunter Point	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
5901	CR2474	Newark Lake	30 Mile Ranch/Butte Valley SW)	BLM-Ely	
5902	CR2650	Newark Lake	Cherry Springs	BLM-Ely	
5904	CRNV-46-2655	Newark Lake	Thirty Mile Ranch	BLM-Ely	
5905	CRNV-46-4193	Newark Lake	Thirty Mile Ranch	BLM-Ely	
5906	CRNV-46-4192	Newark Lake	Thirty Mile Ranch	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6001	26WP863/CRNV-04-335	Newark Lake	Combs Creek		
6101	CR2663	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Creek Station	BLM-Ely	
6102	26WP685	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Creek Station		
6104	26WP1728/CRNV-46-4304	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Creek Station	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6105	26WP686	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Creek Station		
6107	CR547	Kern Mountains	Cherry Creek Station	BLM,Ely	
6203	CR1795	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6208	26WP1216/CR1916	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring		
6209	CR1917	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring		
6210	CR1920	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6211	26WP1219/CR1919	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6212	CR2664	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6213	CRNV-46-2685	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6214	CRNV-46-2662	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM	
6215	CR2732	Kern Mtns.	Aurum 1 NW	BLM-Ely	
6216	26WP1214/CR1914	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
6301	HS11	Kern/New Lake	Multiple	BLM-Ely	
6302	CRNV-46-3373	Kern Mtns.	Egan Canyon	BLM-Ely	
6303	26WP1704	Kern Mtns.	Egan Canyon	BLM-Ely	
6304	26WP1717	Kern Mtns.	Egan Canyon	BLM-Elko	
6350	26WP857/CRNV-04-347	Kern Mtns.	Egan Canyon	BLM-Ely	
6401	CRNV-46-4129	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring	BLM-Elko	
6402	CRNV-46-2661	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring	BLM	
6402	CR266	Kern Mtns.	Park Mountain	BLM-Ely	
6403	CRNV-11-4128	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring	BLM-Ely	
6404	CRNV-46-4127	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring	BLM-Ely	
6405	CR527	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Springs	BLM	
6406	CR2659	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Springs	BLM-Ely	
6406	CRNV-46-2659	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Springs	BLM-Ely	
6407	CR-585	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring		
6408	26WP975/CRNV-04-922	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring		
6409	26WP709/CRNV-04-209	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring		
6410	Pony Exp./Lincoln Hwy	Kern Mtns.	Borchert Spring		
6601	26WP708	Kern Mtns.	Monte Neva Hot Springs		
6602	CR703	Kern Mtns.	Monte Neva Hot Springs		
6603		Kern Mtns.	Monte Neva Hot Springs		

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
6801	26WP970/CRNV-04-917	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe		
6802	26WP1756	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe	BLM-Ely	
6803	26WP1383/CRNV-04-924	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe	BLM-Ely	
6803	26WP1385/CRNV-04-926	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe	BLM-Ely	
6804	26WP1384/CRNV-04-925	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe	BLM-Ely	
6805	26WP1233/CRNV-04-1933	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe		
6805	26WP1234/CRNV-04-1934	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe		
6806	26WP1237/CR1937	Kern Mtns.	Steptoe		
6901	MS38	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6902	CR2654	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6902	CR3804	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6902	CR654	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6902	CR3805	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6904	26WP1911	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6904	26WP1912	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Elko	
6905	26WP225	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM	
6906	CR229	Mt. Hamilton	Illipah		
6907	26WP1113	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6907	26WP1110	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6907	26WP1115	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6907	26WP1111	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6907	26WP1114	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6907	26WP1112	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6907	26WP1116	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6907	26WP1117	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6908	CRNV-46-4636	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6909	26WP1100	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6909	26WP1101	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6909	26WP1102	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6910	26WP1730/CR4604	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6911	26WP1736/CRNV-04-4610	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	
6912	26WP224	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown		
6913	26WP227	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown		
6914	26WP228	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown		
6915	26WP226	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown		
6918	26WP1733	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM	
6918	26WP1734	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
6918	26WP1735	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7101	CRNV-46-1849	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir		
7103	26WP692	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM	
7105	CRNV-46-5307	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
7106	CRNV-46-5306	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
7301	26WP1083/CR935	Ely	McGill		
7302	26WP1084/CR936	Ely	McGill		
7303	CRNV-46-5066	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7303	CRNV-46-5067	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7304	CRNV-46-3836	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7305	CRNV-46-3837	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7305	CRNV-46-3835	Ely	McGill		
7305	CRNV-46-3838	Ely	McGill		
7306	26WP865/CRNV-04-379	Ely	McGill		
7311	CRNV-46-5082	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
7313	26WP235	Ely	McGill		
7314	CRNV-46-4682	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7315	CRNV-46-4641	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7315	CRNV-46-4643	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7315	CR4628	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7315	CRNV-46-4642	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7315	CRNV-46-4629	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7317	CRNV-46-4995	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7317	CRNV-46-4994	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7318	26WP65	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7320	26WP233	Ely	McGill		
7321	26WP693	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7322	26WP1898/CRNV-46-4246	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7323	26WP1905	Ely	McGill	BLM	Field Not Elig
7323	CR2451	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7324	26WP1900/CRNV-46-4248	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7324	26WP1904/CRNV-46-4252	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7324	26WP1901/CRNV-46-4249	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7324	26WP1903/CRNV-46-4251	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7324	26WP1902/CRNV-46-4250	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7325	26WP1906/CRNV-46-4254	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7325	26WP1907/CRNV-46-4255	Ely	McGill	BLM	
7326	CRNV-46-2693	Ely	East Ely	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2690	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2691	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2695	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2711	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2697	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	26WP1618/CRNV-46-2712	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2696	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2699	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2698	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2694	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2710	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7326	CRNV-46-2692	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7327	CRNV-46-5083	Ely	McGill	BLM-Ely	
7401	26WP1559/CRNV-46-2542	Ely	Comins Lake		
7401	26WP231	Ely	Comins Lake		
7402	26WP1665	Ely	Comins Lake	USFS-Humboldt NF	
7403	26WP922	Ely	Comins Lake	BLM-Ely	
7501	26WP217	Ely	Cave Creek		
7502	26WP234	Ely	Cave Creek		
7601	26WP1567/CRNV-47-2551	Ely	Connors Pass	BLM-Ely	
7602	26WP215	Ely	Connors Pass	USFS-Humboldt NF	
7602	26WP208	Ely	Connors Pass	USFS-Humboldt NF	Field Not Elig
7603	26WP1368	Ely	Connors Pass	BLM-Ely	
7701	26WP213	Ely	Majors Place	USFS-Humboldt NF	
7702	26WP214	Ely	Majors Place	USFS-Humboldt NF	
7703	CR2715	Ely	Majors Place		
7704	CR5021	Ely	Majors Place	BLM-Ely	
7705	26WP1568/CRNV-47-2552	Ely	Majors Place		
7706	26WP1565/CRNV-47-2549	Ely	Majors Place	BLM	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
7707	26WP1564/CRNV-47-2548	Ely	Majors Place	BLM	
7750	CR977	Ely	Majors Place		
7801	CR978	Ely	Hogum		
7801	CR4337	Ely	Hogum		
7802	26WP1555/CRNV-47-2538	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7802	26WP1556/CRNV-47-2539	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7803	26WP1674/CRNV-47-2687	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	Field Not Elig
7804	26WP1557/CRNV-47-2540	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	Field Eligible
7804	26WP1560/CRNV-47-2543	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7804	26WP1637/CRNV-47-2714	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7804	26WP1561/CRNV-47-2544	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	Tests/Not Elig
7804	26WP1558/CRNV-47-2541	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7808	26WP1517/CR1653	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7809	26WP1554/CRNV-47-2537	Ely	Sacramento Pass		
7810	26WP207	Ely	Sacramento Pass		
7811	26WP1377/CRNV-04-830	Ely	Sacramento Pass	BLM-Ely	
7812	26WP1375/CRNV-04-828	Ely	Sacramento Pass		
7812	26WP1376/CRNV-47-829	Ely	Sacramento Pass		
7813	26WP1646	Ely	Sacramento Pass		NRHP Eligible
7901	CR929	Garrison	Sawmill Canyon		
8001	26WP1142	Garrison	White Rock Creek	BLM	
8002	26WP869	Garrison	White Rock Creek	BLM	
8004	26WP778/CRNV-04-303	Garrison	White Rock Creek	BLM-Ely	
8101	CR979	Garrison	N Spring Point		
8202	26WP752/CRNV-04-245	Garrison	Bullwhack Summit	BLM	
8202	26WP750/CRNV-04-243	Garrison	Bullwhack Summit		
8202	26WP751/CRNV-04-244	Garrison	Bullwhack Summit	BLM-Ely	
8202	26WP749/CRNV-04-242	Garrison	Bullwhack Summit	BLM-Ely	
8203	26WP766/CRNV-04-259	Garrison	Bullwhack Summit		
8301	26WP761	Garrison	Cattle Camp Spring	BLM?	
8302	26WP767	Garrison	Cattle Camp Spring	BLM-Ely	
8401	CR4548	Garrison	Lake Valley Summit	BLM-Ely	
8402	CR4537	Garrison	Lake Valley Summit		
8601	CR981	Garrison	Indian Spg Knolls		
8701	26LN2120/CRNV-04-1476	Garrison	Red Ledges	BLM-Ely	
8702	CRNV-04-1477	Garrison	Red Ledges	BLM	
8801	26LN2108	Garrison	Big Springs	BLM-Ely	
8802	26WP1300	Garrison	Big Springs	BLM?	
8802	26WP1501	Garrison	Big Springs	BLM?	
8802	26WP1502	Garrison	Big Springs	BLM?	
8901	26WP1304	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8902	26WP1580/CRNV-47-1417	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8903	CRNV-04-1455	Garrison	Tweedy Wash		Collected
8904	CRNV-47-4076	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8905	CRNV-04-1453	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	Collected
8905	CRNV-47-4077	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8906	CRNV-04-1492	Garrison	Tweedy Wash		
8906	CR1493	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8907	CRNV-47-4648	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8907	CRNV-47-4646	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8908	CRNV-47-3812	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8909	CRNV-04-1489	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
8909	CR1491	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-Ely	
8909	CR1490	Garrison	Tweedy Wash	BLM-ELy	
8910	CR16	Garrison	Tweedy Wash		
9504	CR3473	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9504	CR3470	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9504	CR3475	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9504	CR3471	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9504	CR3474	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9504	CR3472	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
9508	CR3995	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9508	CR3996	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9508	CR3997	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9508	CR3998	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9512	CR3991	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9513	CR3992	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9513	CR3949	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9513	CR3993	Wells	Pequop	BLM	
9514	CR3476	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3477	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3498	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3493	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3479	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3496	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3491	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3495	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3492	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3497	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9515	CR3478	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9524	CR3558	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9524	CR3553	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9524	CR3555	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9524	CR3551	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3539	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3550	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3557	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3552	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3556	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9528	CR3554	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9530	CR3538	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9531	CR3452	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3519	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3455	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3516	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3457	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3459	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3458	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3517	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CRNV-11-3457	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3530	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9532	CR3454	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9535	CR3518	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9537	CR3610	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
9538	CR3611	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9539	CR5851	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9539	CR5850	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9539	CR5839	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9542	CR5854	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9542	CR5853	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9542	CR5852	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5750	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5751	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5753	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5755	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5754	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9553	CR5752	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM	
9601	26WP1958/CRNV-46-5705	Currie	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9602	26WP1959/CRNV-46-5706	Currie	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9603	26WP1960/CRNV-46-5707	Currie	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9604	26WP1961/CRNV-46-5708	Currie	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9605	26WP1962/CRNV-46-5709	Currie	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9650	CRNV-46-5328	Currie	Goshute Creek	BLM-Ely	
9801	26WP1290/CRNV-04-1637	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed		
9802	26WP1291/CRNV-04-1638	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed		
9803	CRNV-47-4101	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9804	CR5201	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed		
9805	CRNV-04-1426	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9806	Pony Express Route	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed		
9807	CRNV-04-1619	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed		
9808	26WP1201/CRNV-04-1901	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9809	26WP1200/CRNV-04-1900	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
9810	26WP1218/CRNV-04-1918	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM	Collected
9811	26WP1208/CRNV-04-1908	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM	
9812	26WP1209/CRNV-04-1909	Kern Mtns.	Cherry Spring	BLM-Ely	
9813	CRNV-04-1325	Kern Mtns.	Aurum 3 SE	BLM-Ely	
9814	26WP1215/CRNV-04-1915	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9815	CR3544	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9816	AR27-04-188/HS27-04-31	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9817	AR27-04-189/HS27-04-32	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM	
9850	CRNV-04-1120	Kern Mtns.	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9901	26WP1140/CRNV-04-2324	Ely	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9901	26WP1139/CRNV-04-2323	Ely	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9901	26WP1141/CRNV-04-2325	Ely	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9902	26WP1348/CR559	Ely	Unsurveyed	BLM-Ely	
9903	26WP1349/CR560	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9904	26WP1380/CRNV-04-781	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9905	CR5631	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9906	CR5454	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9907	CR5418	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9907	CR5417	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9908	CR5462	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9908	CR5461	Ely	Unsurveyed		
9908	CR5463	Ely	Unsurveyed		
10201	26EK2042	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM-Elko	
10202	26EK2041	Jackpot	Delaplain	BLM-Elko	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
10203	CR2827	Jackpot	Delaplain		
11101	26EK2597	Wells	Wilkins	BLM	
11301	CRNV-11-3570	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
11303	CRNV-11-3559	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch NE	BLM	
11601	CRNV-11-4655	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SW	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
11601	CRNV-11-4653	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SW	BLM-Elko	
11602	CRNV-11-4654	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SW	BLM-Elko	
11603	CR4657	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SW	BLM-Elko	Field Eligible
11604	CR3339	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SW		
11701	26EK3361	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	Private	
11702	CRNV-11-3673	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11703	CRNV-11-3499	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11704	CRNV-11-3510	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11705	CRNV-11-3511	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11706	CRNV-11-3512	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11707	CRNV-11-3513	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11708	CRNV-11-3514	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11709	CRNV-11-3576	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11709	CR3515	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11709	CRNV-11-3531	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11709	CRNV-11-3532	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11711	CRNV-11-3533	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11712	CRNV-11-3633	Wells	Wine Cup Ranch SE	BLM-Elko	
11901	CRNV-11-4510	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
11901	CR4498	Wells	Oxley Peak		
11901	CRNV-11-4496	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
11901	CRNV-11-4511	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	Field Eligible
11901	CR4499	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
11903	CRNV-11-4456	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
11904	CR4458	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	
11904	CRNV-11-4471	Wells	Oxley Peak	BLM-Elko	Field Not Elig
11920	Central Pacific RR	Wells	Multiple	BLM-Elko	
11921	Western Pacific RR	Wells	Multiple		
12001	CRNV-11-4531	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12002	CRNV-11-4530	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12004	CRNV-11-4518	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12008	CRNV-11-4512	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12008	CRNV-11-4497	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12009	26EK3780	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM	
12010	26EK3778	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12010	26EK3779	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12011	26EK3777/CRNV-11-5330	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12012	26EK2786	Wells	Wells Peak	BLM-Elko	
12101	CRNV-11-3612	Wells	Pequop	BLM-Elko	
12102	CRNV-11-3632	Wells	Pequop	BLM-Elko	
12301	26EK1994/CRNV-01-1211	Wells	Wells	BLM	
12301	26EK1992/CRNV-01-1209	Wells	Wells	BLM-Elko	
12301	26EK1993/CRNV-01-1210	Wells	Wells	BLM	
12301	26EK1995/CRNV-01-1212	Wells	Wells	BLM	
12305	26EK2964	Wells	Wells	Private	
12305	26EK2963	Wells	Wells	Private	
12307	26EK3563/CRNV-11-3431	Wells	Wells	BLM-Elko	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
12401	26EK3753	Wells	Moor Summit	Private	
12501	CRNV-11-4715	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
12502	CRNV-11-4714	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
12503	CRNV-11-4713	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
12504	CRNV-11-4712	Wells	Cobre	BLM-Elko	
12601	26EK320	Wells	Summer Camp	Private	
12701	CRNV-11-3336	Wendover	Tobar/Wells		
12702	CRNV-11-3915	Wendover	Tobar	Private	Field Eligible
12703	CRNV-11-3916	Wendover	Tobar	Private	Field Eligible
12705	CRNV-11-3918	Wendover	Tobar	BLM-Elko	
28078	Lake Valley	Garrison	Multiple		
28079	Steptoe Valley	Multiple	Multiple		
28080	Kern Mountains	Kern Mtns.			
28081	Spring Valley	Multiple	Multiple		
28162	Trout Creek	Jackpot	Delaplain		
28165	Wells	Wells	Multiple		
28186	Oasis	Wells	Hardy Creek		
30101	CRNV-04-5890	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30102	CRNV-04-5889	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30103	CRNV-04-5859	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30104	CRNV-04-5852	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30104	CRNV-04-5853	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30105	CRNV-04-5901	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30105	CRNV-04-5887	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30105	CRNV-04-5885	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30105	CRNV-04-5880	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30106	CRNV-04-5888	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30107	CRNV-MS-025	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30109	CRNV-04-5902	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30110	CRNV-04-5884	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30110	CRNV-04-5894	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30110	CRNV-04-5900	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30110	CRNV-MS-024	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30111	CRNV-04-5893	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30111	CRNV-04-5879	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30112	26LN2956/CRNV-46-4885	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30113	CRNV-04-5877	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30114	CRNV-04-5856	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30114	CRNV-04-5857	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30114	CRNV-04-5854	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30114	CRNV-04-5858	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30114	CRNV-04-5860	Duckwater	Badger Hole Spring	BLM-Ely	
30201	CRNV-04-5892	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30202	CRNV-04-5876	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30203	CRNV-04-5882	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30203	CRNV-04-5883	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30204	CRNV-04-5875	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30204	CRNV-04-5898	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30204	CRNV-04-5873	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30204	CRNV-04-5874	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5891	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5870	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
30205	CRNV-04-5867	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5898	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5868	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5871	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5869	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5881	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30205	CRNV-04-5872	Duckwater	Douglas	BLM-Ely	
30301	CRNV-04-2523	Duckwater	Mormon Spring NW	BLM-Ely	
30302	White River Valley	Multiple	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
30501	CRNV-04-2939	Quinn Canyon Range	Sunny Side NW	BLM-Ely	
30502	CRNV-04-930	Quinn Canyon Range	Sunny Side NW	BLM-Ely	
30503	CRNV-04-733	Quinn Canyon Range	Sunny Side NW	BLM-Ely	
30601	CRNV-04-3673	Quinn Canyon Range	Forest Home	BLM-Ely	
30701	CRNV-04-3674	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30702	CRNV-04-3675	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30703	CRNV-47-2601	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30703	CRNV-04-998	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30704	CRNV-04-2651	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30705	26LN3676	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30706	26LN3677	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30707	CRNV-47-3678	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30708	26LN3679	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30709	26LN3680	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30710	CRNV-47-2878	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30711	CRNV-04-1006	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30712	26LN2762	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30713	26LN2761	Quinn Canyon Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
30801	CRNV-04-1004	Quinn Canyon Range	Timber Mt. Pass NW	BLM-Ely	
30802	Egan Range	Quinn Canyon Range	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
30901	CRNV-04-4327	Quinn Canyon Range	Timber Mt. Pass NE	BLM-Ely	
30902	CRNV-04-4328	Quinn Canyon Range	Timber Mt. Pass NE	BLM-Ely	
31001	CRNV-04-1620	Wilson Creek Range	Silver King Mt. SW	BLM-Ely	
31101	26LN1885/CRNV-04-2233	Wilson Creek Range	Coyote Spring	BLM-Ely	
31102	26LN2739	Wilson Creek Range	Coyote Spring	BLM-Ely	
31103	CRNV-04-1215	Wilson Creek Range	Coyote Spring	BLM-Ely	
31202	CRNV-04-1370	Caliente	Deadman Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31203	26LN1895/CRNV-04-2241	Caliente	Deadman Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31301	26LN2719	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31302	26LN2777	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31303	26LN2778	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31304	26LN2779	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31305	26LN2780	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31306	26LN2781	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31307	26LN2689	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31308	26LN2782	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31309	26LN2783	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31310	26LN2688	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31311	26LN2784	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31312	26LN2785	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31313	26LN2153/CRNV-05-4140	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31314	26LN2152/CRNV-05-4139	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31314	26LN2686	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
31315	26LN2758	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31316	26LN2765	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31317	26LN2683	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31318	26LN2665	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31319	26LN2759	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31320	26LN2766	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31321	26LN2760	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31322	26LN2761	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31322	26LN2768	Caliente	Deadman Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31401	26LN2669	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31402	26LN2670	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31403	26LN2671	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31403	26LN2793	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31403	26LN2794	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31404	26LN2356	Caliente	The Bluffs	BLM-Las Vegas	
31501	CRNV-05-3140	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31502	26LN2354	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31503	26LN2663	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31503	26LN2662	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31504	26LN2769	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31505	26LN2660	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31506	26LN2676	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31507	26LN2656	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31507	26LN2657	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31508	CRNV-05-3190	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31509	26LN2652	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31510	26LN2762	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31511	26LN2788	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31512	26LN2654	Caliente	Pahroc Spring NE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31601	CRNV-05-3227	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31602	26LN2385	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31603	26LN2384	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31604	CRNV-05-3160	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31605	26LN2383	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31606	26LN2789	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31607	26LN2355	Caliente	Caliente NW	BLM-Las vegas	
31701	26LN3014	Caliente	Pahroc Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31702	26LN2151/CRNV-05-4135	Caliente	Pahroc Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31703	26LN1912/CRNV-05-3350	Caliente	Pahroc Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31703	26LN1913/CRNV-05-3351	Caliente	Pahroc Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31703	26LN1911/CRNV-05-3349	Caliente	Pahroc Spring SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
31801	CRNV-05-3219	Clover Mountain	Delamar NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31802	Delamar Telegraph Line	Clover Mountain	Delamar NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
31901	26LN705/CRNV-05-3223	Clover Mountain	Delamar	BLM-Las Vegas	
31902	Muddy River Valley Rd.	Multiple	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
31903	26LN1917/CRNV-05-3355	Clover Mountain	Delamar	BLM-Las Vegas	
31904	26LN3373/CRNV-05-5035	Clover Mountain	Delamar	BLM-Las Vegas	
31905	26LN1904/CRNV-05-3342	Clover Mountain	Delamar	BLM-Las vegas	
32001	26LN160/CRNV-05-292	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32002	26LN1905/CRNV-05-3343	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32002	26LN1906/CRNV-05-3344	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32002	26LN1908/CRNV-05-3346	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISIO	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
32003	CRNV-05-654	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32004	26LN1910/CRNV-05-3348	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32005	26LN2348	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32006	26LN2350	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32006	26LN2349	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32006	26LN2359	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32006	26LN2316	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32006	26LN2360	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32007	CRNV-53-5036	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32008	26LN2379	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32201	26LN2347	Clover Mountain	Delamar Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32202	Pahranagat Valley	Pahranagat Range	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
32301	26LN2169	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32302	26LN256/CRNV-05-206	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32302	CRNV-05-202	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32303	26LN258/CRNV-05-208	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32304	26LN2168	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32305	CRNV-05-1299	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32306	26LN2940/CRNV-05-1301	Clover mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32307	26LN1618/CRNV-05-491	Clover Mountain	Vigo NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32401	26LN2309	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32402	26LN2310	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32403	26LN2311	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32404	26LN274/CRNV-05-223	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32405	26LN2301	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32406	26LN2302	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32407	26LN3025	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32408	26LN2339	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32409	26LN2305	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32410	26LN2340	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32411	26LN2888/CRNV-05-3595	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32412	26LN2889/CRNV-05-3596	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32413	26LN273/CRNV-05-222	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32414	26LN2887/CRNV-05-3594	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32415	26LN2341	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las vegas	
32417	CRNV-53-5044	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32501	CRNV-05-3089	Clover Mountain	Delamar 3 SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
32601	26LN2382	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32602	26LN3376/CRNV-05-5039	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32603	26LN2303	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32604	26LN3375/CRNV-05-5038	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32605	26LN2304	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32606	26LN2306	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32607	26LN2342	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32608	26LN3028	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32608	26LN3377/CRNV-05-5040	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32608	26LN3378/CRNV-05-5041	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32609	26LN3379/CRNV-05-5042	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32610	26LN3380/CRNV-05-5043	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
32701	26LN2308	Pahranagat Range	Lower Pahranagat Lake SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
32802	26LN3382/CRNV-05-5045	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32804	CRNV-05-3590	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
32805	26LN3024	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3584	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3585	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3587	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3588	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3589	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32806	CRNV-05-3586	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32809	CRNV-05-1298	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32810	CRNV-05-3385	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32811	CRNV-05-3581	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32812	CRNV-05-3582	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32814	CRNV-05-3579	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32814	CRNV-05-3578	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32814	CRNV-05-3577	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32815	26LN2646	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32816	CRNV-05-3576	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32817	CRNV-05-3575	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32818	CRNV-05-3574	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32819	CRNV-05-3569	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32820	CRNV-05-3562	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32821	CRNV-05-3561	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32822	CRNV-05-3560	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32823	CRNV-05-3559	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3566	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3563	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3565	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3468	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3567	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32824	CRNV-05-3564	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32840	CRNV-05-3635	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32840	CRNV-05-3636	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32841	26LN2286/CRNV-05-3645	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32842	CRNV-05-3644	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32843	CRNV-05-3373	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
32844	CRNV-05-3180	Overton	Wildcat Wash NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33001	26LN2345	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33001	26LN2344	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26CK3045/CRNV-53-4303	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26CK3056/CRNV-52-4314	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26LN2380	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26CK3946/CRNV-52-4327	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26LN2312	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26CK3945/CRNV-52-4291	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26LN2381	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33002	26CK3032/CRNV-52-4289	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33003	26CK3944/CRNV-52-4290	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33004	26CK3942/CRNV-52-4324	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33005	26CK3940/CRNV-52-4322	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33006	26CK3941/CRNV-52-4323	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33007	26CK3936/CRNV-52-4318	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	Tested
33007	26CK3939/CRNV-52-4321	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33007	26CK3937/CRNV-52-4319	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
33007	26CK3938/CRNV-52-4320	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33008	26CK3940/CRNV-52-4322	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33009	26CK3948/CRNV-52-4329	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33010	26CK3947/CRNV-52-4328	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33011	26CK3041/CRNV-52-4299	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33012	26CK3033/CRNV-52-4299	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33013	26CK3034/CRNV-52-4293	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33013	26CK353/CRNV-52-2165	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33013	26CK352/CRNV-52-2163	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33014	26CK357/CRNV-52-2169	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33015	26CK3036/CRNV-52-4295	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33015	26CK3038/CRNV-52-4297	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33015	26CK3037/CRNV-52-4296	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33015	26CK3035/CRNV-52-4294	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33016	26CK358/CRNV-05-2170	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33017	26CK3393	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	NDOT row thru BLM	
33018	26CK3392	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33019	26CK2383	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33019	26CK3421/CRNV-05-639	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33020	26CK3391	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33021	26CK3112	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33021	26CK505/CRNV-53-3161	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33022	26CK3111	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33022	26CK2959	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33023	26CK2960	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33101	26CK1685/CRNV-05-2269	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33102	26CK3031/CRNV-52-4288	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33102	26CK3058/CRNV-52-4316	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33102	26CK3057/CRNV-52-4315	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33103	26CK1683/CRNV-05-2267	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33104	26CK1682/CRNV-05-2266	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33105	26CK1681/CRNV-05-2265	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33106	26CK294/CRNV-05-2160	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33107	26CK1067	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33107	26CK1068	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33107	26CK1070	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33107	26CK1069	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33108	26CK2192/CRNV-05-2106	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33109	26CK1671/CRNV-05-2255	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33110	26CK3857	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33111	26CK4013/CRNV-52-4393	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33112	26CK2396	Overton	Arrow Canyon NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33201	26CK1664/CRNV-05-2249	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33202	26CK2193/CRNV-05-2107	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33203	26CK3856	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33204	26CK1672/CRNV-05-2256	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33205	26CK3811/CRNV-53-5002	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33205	26CK3434/CRNV-05-2108	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33205	26CK2630/CRNV-05-656	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33206	26CK3812/CRNV-53-5003	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33207	26CK1663/CRNV-05-2248	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33208	26CK1366/CRNV-05-342	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
33209	26CK2207	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33210	26CK1661/CRNV-05-2246	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33211	26CK2205	Overton	Arrow Canyon SW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33301	26CK1365/CRNV-05-341	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33302	26CK1382/CRNV-05-358	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33302	26CK1360/CRNV-05-337	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33303	26CK1370 & 26CK2470	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	"NRHP quality"
33304	26CK1369/CRNV-05-345	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33305	26CK1371/CRNV-05-347	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33306	26CK1368/CRNV-05-344	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33306	26CK2202/CRNV-53-3469	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	Field NFW
33306	26CK2203/CRNV-53-3470	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	Field NFW
33306	26CK2204/CRNV-53-3471	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	Field NFW
33307	26CK2201/CRNV-53-3468	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33308	26CK1164/CRNV-05-2218	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33308	26CK4539	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33308	26CK4436	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33309	26CK1165/CRNV-05-2219	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33309	26CK4540	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33310	26CK4435	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33311	26CK3168/CRNV-52-4654	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	"Nonsignif."
33312	26CK1168/CRNV-05-2222	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33313	26CK4434	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33314	26CK1267/CRNV-05-2231	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	Moapa Indian Res.	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Lake Mead	Dry Lake NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33402	26CK2278/CRNV-05-1898	Lake Mead	Dry Lake NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33403	26CK2279/CRNV-05-1899	Lake Mead	Dry Lake NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33404	26CK1686/CRNV-05-2270	Lake Mead	Dry Lake NW	BLM-Las Vegas	
33503	26CK3788	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33503	26CK3789	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33503	26CK3790	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK3784	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK4537/CRNV-53-5703	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK3786	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK3787	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK3783	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK4590/CRNV-53-5790	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK4589/CRNV-53-5789	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33504	26CK3785	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33505	Dry Lake Range	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33506	26CK3848/CRNV-53-4969	Overton/Lake Mead	Arrow Canyon SE/Dry Lake	BLM-LV/Moapa Res.	
33507	26CK4053/CRNV-52-2059	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33508	26CK4538/CRNV-53-5704	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33509	26CK3153/CRNV-52-4658	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33510	26CK3154/CRNV-52-4659	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33511	26CK4437	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33512	26CK4447/CRNV-53-5647	Lake Mead	Dry Lake	BLM-Las Vegas	
33601	CRNV-04-628	Wilson Creek Range	Hot Creek Butte	BLM-Ely	
33602	Schell Creek Range	Wilson Creek Range	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
33603	26CK3956/CRNV-52-4337	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33603	26CK4040	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33604	26CK3994	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
33604	26CK3965/CRNV-52-4346	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33605	26CK2957	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33606	26CK4020/CRNV-52-4400	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33607	CRNV-05-3372	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33608	26CK2956	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33609	26CK3390	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33610	26CK3389	Overton	Wildcat Wash SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
33701	26LN1871/CRNV-04-2220	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33702	CRNV-04-985	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33703	CRNV-04-986	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33704	26LN1680/CRNV-04-589	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33705	26CK425/CRNV-05-2186	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33706	26LN1874/CRNV-04-2223	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33707	CRNV-47-4320	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33708	26LN4317/CRNV-04-4317	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33709	CRNV-47-4318	Wilson Creek Range	Bailey Wash	BLM-Ely	
33710	26CK446/CRNV-05-2191	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33710	26CK445/CRNV-05-2190	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33710	26CK444/CRNV-05-2189	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33710	26CK2964	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33710	26CK2	Overton	Arrow Canyon SE	BLM-Las Vegas	"Significant"
33711	26CK124 & 26CK172	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas/SERA	
33712	26CK2965	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33713	26CK293/CRNV-05-2129	Overton	Arrow Canyon	BLM-Las Vegas	
33802	CRNV-47-4313	Wilson Creek Range	Fairview Peak	BLM-Ely	
33802	26LN4311	Wilson Creek Range	Fairview Peak	BLM-Ely	
33802	26LN4312/CRNV-04-4312	Wilson Creek Range	Fairview Peak	BLM-Ely	
33806	26LN4308/CRNV-04-4308	Wilson Creek Range	Fairview Peak	BLM-Ely	
33901	CRNV-04-1228	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33901	CRNV-04-1227	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33903	EB-A7	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33903	EB-A8	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33905	26LN2740	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33911	CRNV-04-1379	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33912	26LN1887	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33913	26LN2735/CRNV-04-2235	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33913	26LN2736	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
33914	26LN2734	Wilson Creek Range	Bristol Well	BLM-Ely	
34001	26LN2758	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34002	26LN2733	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34002	26LN3732	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34003	26LN2730	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34003	26LN2731	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34003	26LN2729	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34004	26LN1226	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34005	26LN2699	Caliente	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
34006	26LN2726	Mt. Hamilton	Ely Springs	BLM-Las Vegas	
36901	CRNV-46-3369	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown 15'	BLM-Ely	
36902	CRNV-46-3365	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown 15'	BLM-Ely	
36902	CRNV-46-3367	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown 15'	BLM-Ely	
36902	CRNV-46-3368	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown 15'	BLM-Ely	
36902	CRNV-46-3366	Mt. Hamilton	Riepetown 15'	BLM-Ely	

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
37101	CRNV-46-3788	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37102	CRNV-46-3789	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37103	CRNV-46-3790	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37104	CRNV-46-3791	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37104	CRNV-46-3794	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37104	CRNV-46-3792	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37104	CRNV-46-3793	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37105	CRNV-04-320	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37106	26WP893/CRNV-04-357	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37107	26WP894/CRNV-04-358	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37107	26WP895/CRNV-04-359	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37108	CRNV-04-5903	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37109	CRNV-04-319	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37110	CRNV-04-5896	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37111	CRNV-04-3992	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37112	CRNV-04-5895	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37113	CRNV-04-3993	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37114	CRNV-04-5865	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37115	CRNV-04-3994	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37116	CRNV-04-361	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37116	CRNV-04-3995	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37117	CRNV-04-5863	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37118	CRNV-04-931	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37119	CRNV-04-3798	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-ELy	
37120	CRNV-46-5864	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	
37121	City of Rocks	Mt. Hamilton	Preston Reservoir 15'	BLM-Ely	NRHP Eligible
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Jackpot/Wells	Multiple		
40009	Antelope Range	Currie	Multiple		
40012	Butte Valley	Newark Lake	Multiple		
40013	Little Goose Creek	Jackpot	Multiple		
40014	Goshute Mtns/Toana Rng	Multiple	Multiple		
40029	Jackpot	Jackpot	Delaplain		
40031	Arrow Canyon Valley	Overton/Lake Mead	Multiple	BLM-Las Vegas	
40032	Bristol Well	Quinn Cnyn/Wilson Ck	Bristol Wells	Public/Private	NRHP Listed
40033	Pahranagat Wash	Overton	Wildcat Wash SW/SE	BLM-Las Vegas	
			Utah		
504	42MD767	Tule Valley	Eskdale	BLM	
9701	42JB238	Fish Springs	Sand Pass SE	BLM	"Significant"
9702	42JB239	Fish Springs	Sand Pass SE	BLM	"Significant"
20201	42MD415	Tule Valley	Marjum Pass		
20701	42MD414	Tule Valley	Notch Peak		
20702	42MD440	Tule Valley	Notch Peak	BLM	
21001	42MD522	Tule Valley	Long Ridge SW	BLM	
21301	42MD423	Wah Wah Mtns.	Crystal Peak 15'		
21701	42MD8	Delta	Smelter Knolls W		
21702	42MD7	Delta	Smelter Knolls W		
21801	42MD413	Delta	Smelter Knolls E		
21801	42MD412	Delta	Smelter Knolls E		
21902	42MD181	Delta	Sutherland	Utah Highway Dept.	
22101	42MD462	Delta	Clay Knoll		

Appendix CR-10 (continued)
Phase II Inventory Of Cultural Resources By State

GISID	Site#	Base Map/Module	Quad	Jurisdiction	Status
22102	42WD847	Delta	Clay Knoll		
22103	42WD848	Delta	Clay Knoll		
22104	42WD868	Delta	Clay Knoll	BLM?	
22106	42WD846	Delta	Clay Knoll		
22404	42WD858	Delta	Rocky Knoll	BLM	
22405	42WD57	Delta	Rocky Knoll		
22406	42WD56	Delta	Rocky Knoll		
22408	42WD300	Delta	Rocky Knoll	BLM	NRHP Listed
22409	42WD747	Delta	Rocky Knoll	BLM	
22410	42WD743	Delta	Rocky Knoll	BLM	
22601	42WD742	Lynndyl	Fumarole Butte	BLM	
22602	42WD768	Lynndyl	Fumarole Butte	BLM	
22701	42WD749	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	Private	
22702	42WD769	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22703	42WD770	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22704	42WD741	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22705	42WD771	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22706	42WD740	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22707	42WD772	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	Private	
22708	42WD739	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	Private	
22709	42WD773	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	BLM	
22710	42WD748	Lynndyl	Baker Hot Springs	Private	
24012	42WD55	Tule Valley	Unsurveyed	BLM	NRHP Listed
28010	Snake Valley	Tule Valley	Multiple		
40015	Antelope Valley	Multiple	Multiple		
40016	Deep Creek Mountains	Fish Springs	Trout Creek SW		
40017	Drum Mountains	Fish Springs	Lady Laird Peak/Topaz Mtn. SW		
40018	Little Drum Mountains	Delta/Fish Springs	Multiple		
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Delta/Tule Valley	Multiple		
40021	Cricket Mountains	Delta/Wah Wah Mtns.N	Red Pass/Rocky Knoll		
40022	Sevier River Valley	Delta	Multiple		
40024	Sevier Lake Area	Tule Valley	Long Ridge SW/Long Ridge		
40026	Wah Wah Mountains	Wah Wah Mtns. N	Crystal Peak/Middle Mountain		
40028	Sevier Desert	Tule Valley	Multiple		

APPENDIX CR-11

CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA BY LINK NUMBER

APPENDIX CR-11
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK:	20				
901	11253	Historic	Minidoka Relocation Center	High+	Extensive site
903	11290	Historic	Stone water storage tank	Low	B. Darrah, stonemason
904	11293	Historic	Wilson Lake Reservoir Spillway & wall	Moderate-High	Extensive site
904	3740	Historic	Lava rock drop structures	Moderate-High	H.T. Pugh stonemason part of Minidoka Center
1101	10JE87	Historic	Dump	Moderate	1930s-1950s
LINK:	30				
901	11253	Historic	Minidoka Relocation Center	High+	Extensive site
903	11290	Historic	Stone water storage tank	Low	B. Darrah, stonemason
904	11293	Historic	Wilson Lake Reservoir Spillway & wall	Moderate-High	Extensive site
904	3740	Historic	Lava rock drop structures	Moderate-High	H.T. Pugh stonemason part of Minidoka Center
LINK:	40				
2101	10TF153	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Vertebrate fossils present
2102	10TF152	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	May be associated with 10TF880
2102	10TF150	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	Jasper source
2102	10TF998	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Biface
2102	10TF880	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	May be associated with 10TF152/ 167
2106	10TF263	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2107	10TF1020	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Desert side-notched
2108	10TF64	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	41				
156	Oregon Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
1601	10TF209	Historic	Stone structure	Moderate-High	Possible barn
1602	10TF956	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Archaic corner-notched point
1603	10TF210	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1604	10TF310	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1701	10TF217	Historic	Cistern/trash scatter	Moderate	
1702	10TF218	Historic	Cistern/trash scatter	Moderate	
1703	10TF858	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1704	10TF879	Hist/Prehist	Rock alignment	Low	Sagebrush in niche by cliff
1705	10TF216	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1706	10TF215	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1707	10TF214	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1708	10TF258	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1709	10TF527	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Substantial subsurface deposit
1710	10TF219	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1711	10TF1005	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko corner-notched
1712	10TF964	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Preform
1713	10TF312	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2201	10TF955	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
2202	10TF408	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2203	10TF407	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40011	Rock Creek	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:320
LINK:	50				
2307	10TF413	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2401	10TF1084	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2402	10TF1079	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Humboldt point
2403	10TF1080	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface base
2404	10TF1081	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Humboldt point
2405	10TF70	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
2406	10TF53	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	
2407	10TF714	Prehistoric	Lithic quarry	Moderate	
2408	10TF973	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko point
2409	10TF974	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface fragment
2410	10TF1004	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Desert side-notched
2601	10TF438	Historic	Rock foundation	Moderate-High	
2601	10TF414	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
2619	10TF417	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2620	10TF162	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2621	10TF881	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	61				
101	10GG169	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
102	11111	Historic	Lava rock milk house	Moderate-High	
103	10GG344	Historic	Malad power house	Moderate-High	Requires research
104	10GG245	Historic	Placer mine	High	Requires research
104	10GG168	Historic	Dump	High	
104	10GG257	Historic	Burials	High	
104	10GG244	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	High	
104	10GG250	Prehistoric	Campsite/Burial	High	
104	10GG241	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	High	
104	10GG254	Prehistoric	Campsite	High	
104	10GG37	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/Burials	High	
104	10GG252	Prehistoric	Campsite	High	
104	10GG243	Prehistoric	Camp	High	Hearths & house floors present
104	10GG191	Prehistoric	Campsite	High	Subsurface deposits present
104	10GG242	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High	
104	10GG248	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High	
104	10GG166	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High	
104	10GG249	Prehistoric	Camp	High	
104	10GG173	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High	
104	10GG255	Prehistoric	Campsite	High	
106	10GG177	Historic	Equipment Dump	Moderate	Wagon parts found
107	10GG260	Historic	Placer mine	Moderate	
113	10GG46	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
113	10GG24	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
114	10GG44	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs	Moderate	Hagerman Vy petroglyph #208
115	10TF353	Prehistoric	Rock alignment	Low	Low wall
118	10TF354	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
119	10TF391	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Auger tested restricted to surface
120	10TF392	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Subsurface deposits present
124	10GG167	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
125	10GG179	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Subsurface deposits present
130	10GG263	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
130	10GG264	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
132	10GG262	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
133	10GG261	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
134	10GG256	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
145	10GG265	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
146	10GG266	Prehistoric	Campsite	High	Buried deposits
146	10GG35	Prehistoric	Campsite/Burial	High	
201	10GG45	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
202	10GG227	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
203	Kelton Road	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Also on Rogerson basemap Murtaugh quad-no form
23034	Spencer Hse/Nelson Brn	Historic	Residence	High+	Thematic Resource
23035	Goff House	Historic	Residence	High+	Thematic Resource
23036	Bower House	Historic	Residence	High+	Thematic Resource
23037	Rehrer House	Historic	Residence	High+	Thematic Resource
40001	Lower Salmon Falls	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stuart 1935:108-109,294 fishery
LINK:	62				
142	10GG253	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	2 "dugouts" present
142	10GG259	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
144	10GG251	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Well stratified
40002	West Bank Snake River	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Steward 1938:ix (map) next to Lower Salmon Falls
LINK:	63				
107	10GG260	Historic	Placer mine	Moderate	
108	10GG247	Historic	Placer mine	Moderate	Chinese artifacts present
109	10GG246	Historic	Dugout and trash scatter	Moderate	May be related to nearby mine
110	10GG281	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate-High	
110	10GG269	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
110	10GG270	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Rock wall in front of shelter
110	10GG268	Prehistoric	Rock circles	Moderate-High	Possible house rings or drying racks
142	10GG259	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
142	10GG253	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	2 "dugouts" present
144	10GG251	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Well stratified
148	10GG258	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
149	10GG271	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40001	Lower Salmon Falls	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stuart 1935:108-109,294 fishery
40002	West Bank Snake River	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Steward 1938:ix (map) next to Lower Salmon Falls

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK:	64				
153	10TF924	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
154	10TF440	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point base?
155	10TF439	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Side-notched point
156	Oregon Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
703	10TF131	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
704	10TF132	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
705	10TF128	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
706	10TF282	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
707	10TF841	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1002	10TF778	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
1002	10TF203	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1004	10TF220	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1004	10TF824	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
1004	10TF221	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
1004	10TF774	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1004	10TF325	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1008	10TF823	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1010	10TF204	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1010	10TF322	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1010	10TF324	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1010	10TF323	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1010	10TF773	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1010	10TF772	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1012	10TF779	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1018	10TF785	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Includes 3 separate shelters
1018	10TF14	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1018	10TF771	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1018	10TF321	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1021	10TF326	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Well stratified
1021	10TF327	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1023	10TF780	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1024	10TF781	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1024	10TF782	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1024	10TF784	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1024	10TF783	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1028	10TF788	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1029	10TF787	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Rock cairns on site
1030	10TF786	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1031	10TF789	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	C-14 date: 4090 +-100 B.P.
1301	10TF730	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	
1301	10TF552	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	
1303	10TF731	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1304	10TF537	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1304	10TF241	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1304	10TF175	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1306	10TF538	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1306	10TF539	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Includes 2 small shelters
1309	10TF341	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Stone circle and wall present

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1310	10TF540	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1310	10TF541	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1311	10TF975	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko corner-notched
1312	10TF734	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Rock wall also present
1313	10TF733	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1314	10TF240	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1315	10TF741	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1316	10TF732	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1317	10TF242	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1401	10TF233	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1402	10TF712	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
1403	10TF827	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Extensive site linear along drainage
1404	10TF178	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1404	10TF232	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1406	10TF826	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	House pit present
1406	10TF825	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1406	10TF179	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
1409	10TF231	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1410	10TF176	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
1410	10TF180	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
1412	10TF842	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1413	10TF843	Prehistoric	Rock alignment	Low	Oval in shape
1414	10TF230	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1415	10TF845	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko corner-notched
1416	10TF844	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Side-notched point
1417	10TF637	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
1418	10TF847	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	
1419	10TF177	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1419	10TF181	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1901	10TF182	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1903	10TF183	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
1903	10TF253	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
1904	10TF957	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface midsection
1904	10TF980	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1904	10TF984	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point base
1904	10TF971	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1904	10TF988	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Modified flake
1904	10TF990	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Corner-notched point
2001	10TF250	Prehistoric	Tool and flake scatter	Moderate	Tucker 8-30-75
2002	10TF979	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
2002	10TF985	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko side-notched, other point
2004	10TF850	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2004	10TF849	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2004	10TF251	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2004	10TF987	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface, projectile point frags
2008	10TF986	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Corner-notched point
2009	10TF852	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2010	10TF851	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
2011	10TF854	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2012	10TF978	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Lanceolate point
2014	10TF190	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
2016	10TF189	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2302	10TF19	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	
2304	10TF474	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	May include other smaller sites
2305	10TF478	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	May include other smaller sites
2621	10TF881	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
11001	10TF776	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
40004	Salmon Falls Creek	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Steward 1938:fx(map) juncture of Snake River and Salmon Falls creek
LINK:	70				
2602	10TF163	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2603	10TF1003	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
2603	10TF490	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Biface fragment
2603	10TF491	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2603	10TF970	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
2607	10TF489	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2607	10TF969	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
2609	10TF968	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point fragment
2609	10TF965	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point
2609	10TF967	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point fragment
2609	10TF966	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Corner-notched point
2613	10TF426	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2613	10TF493	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2615	10TF488	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2616	10TF492	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2617	10TF495	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2622	10TF479	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2623	10TF423	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2624	10TF716	Prehistoric	Lithic quarry	Moderate	Ignimbrite source
10201	26EK2042	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
40029	Jackpot	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264 North of Shoshone & Salmon Falls creeks
LINK:	72				
204	26EK1686	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/rock shelter	Moderate-High	Subsurface component
210	26EK2040	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
10201	26EK2042	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
10202	26EK2041	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	18 flakes collected
10203	CR2827	Unknown		Low	
40029	Jackpot	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264 North of Shoshone & Salmon Falls creeks
LINK:	81				
2406	10TF53	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/campsite	Moderate-High	
2411	10TF717	Prehistoric	Lithic quarry/campsite	Moderate-High	
2412	10TF168	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
2501	10TF475	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2502	10TF55	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2503	10TF481	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2504	10TF63	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2701	10TF483	Historic	Stone residence - Mr. Jeff's house	Moderate-High	
2701	10TF484	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
2702	10TF56	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2703	10TF482	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2703	10TF972	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Knife base
2705	10TF870	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2707	10TF938	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point midsection
2708	10TF945	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2709	10TF1060	Prehistoric	Lithic quarry	Moderate	
2801	10TF59	Prehistoric	Lithic quarry/campsite	Moderate-High	
2802	10TF874	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2803	10TF939	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Stemmed Paleo-indian point
2804	10TF719	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2805	10TF982	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface fragment
LINK:	82				
2710	10TF1014	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2806	10TF992	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Side-notched point
2807	10TF933	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40013	Little Goose Creek	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299
LINK:	83				
2710	10TF1014	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	91				
204	26EK1686	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/rock shelter	Moderate-High	Subsurface component
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
206	26EK2848	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Oesert side-notched
210	26EK2040	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
222	CRNV-11-2534	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	20 flakes, CCS
10203	CR2827	Unknown		Low	
28162	Trout Creek	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Stoffle and Oobyns 1982a:4
LINK:	92				
223		Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	No form verbal identification CCS source
LINK:	101				
204	26EK1686	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/rock shelter	Moderate-High	Subsurface component
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
210	26EK2040	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
211	26EK2039	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
213	26EK2038	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
214	26EK2037	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
215	CR2291	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Possible hearths
216	26EK2036	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
217	26EK2325/CRNV-01-2290	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Obsidian, groundstone potential subsurface deposit
218	26EK2035	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
221	26EK2327/CRNV-01-2292	Prehistoric	Occupation/lithic scatter/quarry?	Moderate-High	Flakes, obsidian nodules
10203	CR2827	Unknown		Low	
LINK: 102					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
209	26EK2033	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
216	26EK2036	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
217	26EK2325/CRNV-01-2290	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Obsidian, groundstone potential subsurface deposit
218	26EK2035	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
219	26EK2034	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
220	26EK2032	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
LINK: 110					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
220	26EK2032	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
224	Town of Contact	Historic	Town	High	Not officially recorded Some standing structures
LINK: 120					
220	26EK2032	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
LINK: 130					
401	CRNV-11-2435	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Potential subsurface deposits
402	CRNV-11-2436	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
403	CRNV-11-2437	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
LINK: 140					
601	26EK326	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Location approximate
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK: 141					
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK:	142				
1302	CRNV-11-3571	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Ignimbrite Elko point
1720	CRNV-11-3591	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Great Basin stemmed point
1720	CRNV-11-3574	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3596	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Great Basin stemmed point frag
1720	CRNV-11-3577	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS biface
1720	CRNV-11-3592	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Retouched CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3578	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
1720	CRNV-11-3595	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3593	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 retouched CCS flakes
1730	CRNV-11-3572	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
1731	CRNV-11-3575	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	FCR, Pinto point
1732	CRNV-11-3671	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 ignimbrite/CCS flakes Humboldt point
1733	CRNV-11-3672	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS uniface
1734	CRNV-11-2014	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1736	CRNV-11-3453	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
1737	CRNV-11-3456	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1738	CRNV-11-3451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	CCS
1739	CRNV-11-3450	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1740	CRNV-11-3438	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1740	CRNV-11-3439	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko point
1741	CRNV-11-3657	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Northern side-notched point
1742	CRNV-11-3658	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1744	CRNV-11-3656	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Ignimbrite point tip
1744	CRNV-11-3659	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1744	CRNV-11-3670	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1745	CRNV-11-3536	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS core
1746	CRNV-11-3537	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	4 CCS flakes
1747	CRNV-11-3535	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1748	CRNV-11-3534	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1804	CRNV-11-3613	Prehistoric	Antelope traps/lithic scatter	High	4 traps, large scatter Also on Wine Cup Ranch SE
11301	CRNV-11-3570	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11303	CRNV-11-3559	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11709	CRNV-11-3531	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11709	CRNV-11-3576	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	3 CCS flakes
11709	CRNV-11-3532	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11709	CR3515	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
LINK:	143				
1801	CR4673	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1801	CR4672	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	
1801	CR4677	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1801	CR4671	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1801	CRNV-11-4670	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1801	CRNV-11-4678	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Split nodule
1802	CRNV-11-4676	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1804	CRNV-11-3613	Prehistoric	Antelope traps/lithic scatter	High	4 traps, large scatter Also on Wine Cup Ranch SE
1805	CRNV-11-3614	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	3 CCS flakes
1806	CRNV-11-3618	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	CCS flake
1806	CRNV-11-3616	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1806	CRNV-11-3617	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	CCS flake
1806	CRNV-11-3615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Ignimbrite flake
1806	CRNV-11-3619	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	144				
1750	CR3631	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
2103	CRNV-11-3650	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Also see CR3651-55
2104	CRNV-11-3651	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3655	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Point fragment
2105	CRNV-11-3652	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	See 3650, biface fragment
2105	CRNV-11-3654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3653	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
9539	CR5839	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
9539	CR5851	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
9539	CR5850	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flakes
9542	CR5852	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9542	CR5853	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9542	CR5854	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
12101	CRNV-11-3612	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
12102	CRNV-11-3632	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
LINK:	150				
801	26EK2031	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
LINK:	151				
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1201	CR4596	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1202	CR4598	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1203	CR4597	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1204	26EK3360	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Mano and sherd
11601	CRNV-11-4655	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	50+ flakes
11601	CRNV-11-4653	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake, shatter
11602	CRNV-11-4654	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface, three flakes
11603	CR4657	Ethnohistoric	Antelope trap/game drive	High	
11604	CR3339	Prehistoric	Antelope trap	High	
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK:	152				
2103	CRNV-11-3650	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Also see CR3651-55
2104	CRNV-11-3651	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3655	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Point fragment
2105	CRNV-11-3652	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	See 3650, biface fragment

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
2105	CRNV-11-3654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3653	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2109	CRNV-11-3674	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
2110	CRNV-11-3675	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
11701	26EK3361	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist horse trap	Moderate	1 sherd?, hearth?, hist trash
11702	CRNV-11-3673	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
12102	CRNV-11-3632	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
LINK: 160					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
801	26EK2031	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
802	26EK2596	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Rosegate-chert point
LINK: 161					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
11101	26EK2597	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Roughout?
LINK: 162					
1501	CR4637	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1501	CR4636	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1501	CRNV-11-4639	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1501	CR4638	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1502	CR4592	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1502	CR4633	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1502	CR4634	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK: 163					
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK: 164					
12601	26EK320	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)
LINK: 165					
1506	CRNV-11-4557	Historic	Isolate	Low	Concrete obelisk and monument
1506	CR4616	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1507	CR4614	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40007	Thousand Spgs. Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299 Steward 1938:ix (map)

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 166					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1508	CR4556	Historic	Isolate	Low	1930s automobile
1509	CR4613	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1509	CR4615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
1510	CRNV-11-4553	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1511	CRNV-11-4554	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized flake
1511	CRNV-11-4555	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 tools, 5 flakes, point tip
1512	CRNV-11-4551	Historic	RR siding	Moderate-High	Melandco Siding 2 concrete foundations historic artifacts
1512	CRNV-11-4552	Historic	Trash dump	Moderate-High	Trash from a forge
1518	26EK3010/CR7632	Unknown		Low	
1524	CR4996/26EK2781	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko series point
1525	CR4997	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	Flakes and points
LINK: 167					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1513	CR4610	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1513	CR4612	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1513	CRNV-11-4550	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1514	CRNV-11-4532	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
1514	CR4599	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1515	CR3534	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CR4538	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CR4535	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CRNV-11-4533	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1515	CR4539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1516	CR4537	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1517	CR4536	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1519	26EK2563	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point
1521	CR4999	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1522	26EK2783	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
1522	26EK2784	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	<10 items
1523	CR5010/26EK2785	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	<10 items
2003	CRNV-11-4519	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Worked flake
LINK: 168					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
2005	CRNV-11-4515	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	16 flakes
2005	CRNV-11-4517	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
2005	CRNV-11-4516	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist. trail marker	Moderate	May have buried component

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					Emigrant Trail Marker on site
2006	CR4513	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
12004	CRNV-11-4518	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	7 flakes
LINK: 169					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1511	CRNV-11-4554	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized flake
1511	CRNV-11-4555	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 tools, 5 flakes, point tip
1512	CRNV-11-4551	Historic	RR siding	Moderate-High	Melandco Siding 2 concrete foundations historic artifacts
1512	CRNV-11-4552	Historic	Trash dump	Moderate-High	Trash from a forge
1518	26EK3010/CR7632	Unknown		Low	
LINK: 170					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1902	CRNV-11-4454	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	2 steel traps
1902	CRNV-11-4494	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Wheel
1902	CRNV-11-4491	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized flake
1902	CRNV-11-4495	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Bifaces, utilized flake, flakes
1902	CR4492	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	5 flakes
1902	CRNV-11-4493	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Cores, tools, flakes
1905	CR4490	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	3 flakes
1906	CRNV-11-4474	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1906	CR4457	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1906	CRNV-11-4476	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
1906	CRNV-11-4472	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Whetstone, drill, flakes
1906	CRNV-11-4475	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1906	CRNV-11-4473	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 flakes
1906	CRNV-11-4479	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1906	CRNV-11-4477	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface
1907	CRNV-11-4452	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1908	CR4453	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	17 crimped seam sanitary cans
1908	CRNV-11-4392	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	40 cans, glass, tin scraps
1909	CR4393	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1910	CRNV-11-4391	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1913	26EK1846	Prehistoric	Lithic workshop	Moderate	
1914	26EK3291	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bottle
1914	26EK3294	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bottle fragments
1914	26EK3293	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	CRNV-11-3157	Historic	Isolate	High+	Medicine bottle
1914	26EK3275	Historic	Homestead	High+	
1914	CRNV-11-3156	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	Auto and household items
1914	26EK3277	Historic	Isolate	High+	Glass fragments
1914	26EK3278	Historic	Can scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3279	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1914	CRNV-11-3152	Historic	Isolate	High+	Crimped seam can
1914	CRNV-11-3154	Historic	Isolate	High+	Liquor bottle
1914	26EK3282	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3289	Historic	Isolate	High+	Can
1914	26EK3283	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bucket
1914	26EK3285	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3284	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3290	Historic	Isolate	High+	Taillight
1914	CRNV-11-3151	Historic	Isolate	High+	Rusted can
1914	CRNV-11-3153	Historic	Isolate	High+	Auto taillight 1920-40?
1914	26EK3280	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3292	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Point midsection
1914	26EK3302	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	
1914	26EK3306	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3304	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	Contributing to district
1914	26EK3004	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	Humboldt Wells Dist.	Prehistoric	National Register Eligible District	High+	
1914	26EK3298	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	
1914	26EK3303	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and sherd	High+	
1914	26EK3299	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3305	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	
1914	26EK3300	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3307	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	Contributing to district
1914	26EK3281	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Flake
1914	26EK3007	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3276	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	CRNV-11-3159	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	Flakes, Northern side-notched
1914	CRNV-11-3155	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Projectile point midsection
1914	26EK3008	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3005	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	CRNV-11-3158	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Basalt flake
1914	26EK3295	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Flake
1914	CRNV-11-3211	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	CCS flake
1914	26EK3301	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1915	26EK2948	Historic	Road	Low	1860 US GLO map
2007	CRNV-11-4514	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	5 flakes
2308	CRNV-11-3930	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Trash, foundations
2311	Wells Burial Ground	Unknown	Indian Burial Grounds	High+	Located on quad no form
2704	CRNV-11-3917	Historic	Campsite	Moderate-High	Trash, undisturbed but no depth
2706	CRNV-11-3919	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Trash, bulldozed
3102	CRNV-11-3914	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Ventosa Station Trash, foundations, vandalism Sensitivity increased per BLM
3103	CRNV-01-1773	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian perforator
11901	CR4498	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
11901	CRNV-11-4496	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 flakes
11901	CR4499	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
11901	CRNV-11-4511	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Early-Late Archaic
11901	CRNV-11-4510	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	3 flakes
11903	CRNV-11-4456	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 flakes
11904	CR4458	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
11904	CRNV-11-4471	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, metate, barbed wire Shoshone?
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
11921	Western Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	
12008	CRNV-11-4497	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
12008	CRNV-11-4512	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Knife, 6 flakes
12301	26EK1992/CRNV-01-1209	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12301	26EK1994/CRNV-01-1211	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	No site data on form
12301	26EK1993/CRNV-01-1210	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	No site data on form
12301	26EK1995/CRNV-01-1212	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	No site data on form
12305	26EK2963	Historic	Dump	Moderate	
12305	26EK2964	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
12702	CRNV-11-3915	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Tobar Station Trash, foundations, vandalism Sensitivity increased per BLM
12703	CRNV-11-3916	Historic	Habitation	Moderate-High	Trash, depressions
12705	CRNV-11-3918	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	Cans, wood
28165	Wells	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK:	180				
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
2007	CRNV-11-4514	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	5 flakes
3102	CRNV-11-3914	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Ventosa Station Trash, foundations, vandalism Sensitivity increased per BLM
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
11921	Western Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	
12009	26EK3780	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
12010	26EK3778	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12010	26EK3779	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12401	26EK3753	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
12701	CRNV-11-3336	Prehistoric	Antelope trap	High	Tobar Antelope Trap
LINK:	190				
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
3004	Hastings Cutoff	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
3801	CR3891	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Scraper and flakes
3802	CR3912	Historic	Railroad settlement	High	
3803	CR4870	Historic	RR construction camp	Moderate-High	
3901	CRNV-11-3913	Historic	Quarry/RR spur	Moderate	Gravel quarry, foundations
3902	CR4859	Historic	Isolate	Low	
3902	CRNV-11-4978	Historic	Powder magazines	Low	2 structures related to RR
11921	Western Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 200					
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
LINK: 211					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
2505	CRNV-11-4699	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	2 bottles
2505	CRNV-11-4711	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
2505	CRNV-11-4710	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
2901	CR2738	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
2902	CRNV-11-4693	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Very large. Not plotted at BLM
3404	CRNV-11-3899	Historic	RR siding/station and town	High	Shafter townsite Foundations, trash, bulldozed Sensitivity increased per BLM
3405	CRNV-11-3074	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt uniface
3406	CRNV-11-3073	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
3407	CRNV-11-3075	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
3408	CRNV-11-3077	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
3408	CRNV-11-3076	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Ignimbrite point
12501	CRNV-11-4715	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
12502	CRNV-11-4714	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
12503	CRNV-11-4713	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
12504	CRNV-11-4712	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
28186	Oasis	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 212					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
3004	Hastings Cutoff	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
3401	CR2239	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
3402	CRNV-01-2250	Historic	Cemetery	High	7 marked graves
3403	CRNV-11-3890	Historic	Glass scatter	Moderate	Purple glass fragments
11921	Western Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	
LINK: 221					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
LINK: 222					
3001	26EK1684	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
3002	CR3879	Historic	Isolate	Low	Purple glass
3003	CRNV-11-3933	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	Glass, metal, ceramic
3004	Hastings Cutoff	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
3501	CRNV-11-2717	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Probable subsurface deposits
3502	CR3254	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	Lithics, sherds, bone, hearth
3601	CRNV-11-3896	Historic	RR siding/station	Moderate-High	Trash, bulldozed
3605	26EK3003	Prehistoric	Antelope trap	High	
4301	CRNV-11-2517	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	1 flake subsurface deposits likely
4608	CRNV-11-4910	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 CCS flakes
4609	CRNV-11-4899	Historic	Isolate	Low	Liquor bottle
4610	Rockshelter	Unknown	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	No specific data. No forms
11921	Western Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	
40014	Goshute Mtns/Toana Rng	Ethnohistoric	Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:324
LINK: 223					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
2516	CRNV-11-2516	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian proj. point midsection
3404	CRNV-11-3899	Historic	RR siding/station and town	High	Shafter townsite Foundations, trash, bulldozed Sensitivity increased per BLM
3405	CRNV-11-3074	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt uniface
3406	CRNV-11-3073	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
3407	CRNV-11-3075	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
3408	CRNV-11-3077	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
3408	CRNV-11-3076	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Ignimbrite point
28186	Oasis	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 224					
4602	CRNV-11-4911	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
4603	26EK2675	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface tip
4607	CR4615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
4607	CR4617	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4607	CR4616	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
4612	CRNV-11-4912	Hist/Prehist	Prehist isolate/trash scatter	Moderate	CCS flake/glass & can scatter
4613	CRNV-11-4913	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	100-200 flakes
4614	CRNV-11-4914	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
40014	Goshute Mtns/Toana Rng	Ethnohistoric	Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:324
LINK: 225					
4601	26EK2462	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Elko point, Desert side-notched
4601	CRNV-01-1831	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Potential subsurface deposits Elko series points
4602	CRNV-11-4911	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
4603	26EK2675	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface tip
4604	CRNV-11-4896	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake tool
4605	CRNV-11-4894	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes, metate, graver
4605	CRNV-11-4895	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Projectile point
4606	26EK2674	Prehistoric	lithic scatter	Moderate	
4607	CR4615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
4607	CR4616	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
4607	CR4617	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4612	CRNV-11-4912	Hist/Prehist	Prehist isolate/trash scatter	Moderate	CCS flake/glass & can scatter
40014	Goshute Mtns/Toana Rng	Ethnohistoric	Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:324
LINK: 226					
4901	26EK3684/CRNV-11-3273	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	1 flake
4901	26EK3683/CRNV-11-3272	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4901	CRNV-11-3273	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Chert flake
4901	26EK3685/CRNV-11-3274	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	2 flakes
4902	CRNV-11-2550	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 flake
5301	26EK2804/CRNV-11-3790	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt biface fragment
40009	Antelope Range	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Steward 1938:ix (map)
40014	Goshute Mtns/Toana Rng	Ethnohistoric	Shoshone Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:324
40015	Antelope Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives Malouf 1974:43, Steward 1938
LINK: 230					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
4101	26EK3706/CR3315	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
4102	26EK3708	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake and biface fragment
4103	26EK3707	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4403	CR2358	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4501	26EK3705/CRNV-11-3314	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
4501	26EK3704/CRNV-11-1313	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
4502	CRNV-01-1699	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Knife
4502	CRNV-01-1698	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
4503	CR2356	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4504	CRNV-11-2537	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 flake
LINK: 241					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
4401	26EK1981/CRNV-01-1312	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	FCR, milling stones, flakes
4402	26EK1986/CRNV-01-1317	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
4701	26EK1966	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
4702	26EK2965	Unknown		Low	No form
4703	CRNV-11-4938	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	200 flakes, bifaces
5101	26EK3272	Historic	Debris	Moderate	1930s-1940s, car parts
5102	CRNV-11-3958	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist horse trap	Moderate	Only Prehist Elig. Desert side-notched Great Basin stemmed points fluted point
5103	CRNV-11-3970	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 Desert side-notched points FCR?, groundstone
5103	CRNV-11-3959	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	20-30 flakes

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
5104	CRNV-11-3971	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Rosegate point
9602	26WP1959/CRNV-46-5706	Historic	Isolate	Low	Green glass bottle
9603	26WP1960/CRNV-46-5707	Historic	Isolate	Low	Aqua glass fragments
9604	26WP1961/CRNV-46-5708	Historic	Debris scatter	Moderate	Glass, crockery-18607
9605	26WP1962/CRNV-46-5709	Historic	Debris scatter	Moderate	Ranch camp-stove wood construction debris
9650	CRNV-46-5328	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	Points and flakes
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 242					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
9601	26WP1958/CRNV-46-5705	Historic	Isolate	Low	Hole in top can
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 243					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 244					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
6101	CR2663	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Mano. In CRR 574p
6105	26WP686	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Mano
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 245					
6208	26WP1216/CR1916	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
6209	CR1917	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Rose Spring corner-notched
6210	CR1920	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 basalt chunk with some cortex
6216	26WP1214/CR1914	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Groundstone, Late Archaic point
9808	26WP1201/CRNV-04-1901	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 basalt, chert flakes
9809	26WP1200/CRNV-04-1900	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian biface midsection
9810	26WP1218/CRNV-04-1918	Historic	Isolate	Low	Green glass bottle
9811	26WP1208/CRNV-04-1908	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt flake
9812	26WP1209/CRNV-04-1909	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Medium density probable surface scatter
9813	CRNV-04-1325	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes & drill
9814	26WP1215/CRNV-04-1915	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt thinning flakes
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 250					
4402	26EK1986/CRNV-01-1317	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
5201	CRNV-11-2850	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
5202	CRNV-11-2839	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Potential subsurface deposits
LINK: 259					
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 260					
6203	CR1795	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 basalt flakes
6208	26WP1216/CR1916	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
6209	CR1917	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Rose Spring corner-notched
6210	CR1920	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 basalt chunk with some cortex
6211	26WP1219/CR1919	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 basalt thinning flake.
6214	CRNV-46-2662	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Northern side-notched & Elko corner-notched points
6215	CR2732	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Jasper biface
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 261					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
6102	26WP685	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt preform
6212	CR2664	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Large, flakes & points
6213	CRNV-46-2685	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake, biface
6216	26WP1214/CR1914	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Groundstone, Late Archaic point
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 262					
6213	CRNV-46-2685	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake, biface
6214	CRNV-46-2662	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Northern side-notched & Elko corner-notched points
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 263					
9806	Pony Express Route	Historic	Historic Trail	High	No form mapped using historic records
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 264					
9806	Pony Express Route	Historic	Historic Trail	High	No form mapped using historic records
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 265					
9801	26WP1290/CRNV-04-1637	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Utilized chert flake
9802	26WP1291/CRNV-04-1638	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt projectile point
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 266					
6410	Pony Exp./Lincoln Hwy	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
9803	CRNV-47-4101	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Dipping Tank Spring Potential subsurface components Fremont/Numic affiliation
9804	CR5201	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9805	CRNV-04-1426	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	Historic & modern debris trash, shafts, crockery
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
40015	Antelope Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives Malouf 1974:43, Steward 1938
LINK: 267					
9807	CRNV-04-1619	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert proj. point midsection
LINK: 268					
9850	CRNV-04-1120	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Scraper
24012	42MO55	Prehistoric	Deseret Petroglyph Panel	High+	NRHP site
28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 270					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
6104	26WP1728/CRNV-46-4304	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	100+ CCS flakes
6107	CR547	Historic	Historic railroad station	Moderate-High	
6402	CR266	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6402	CRNV-46-2661	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Eastgate point
6408	26WP975/CRNV-04-922	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 280					
5701	26WP1161/CRNV-04-1861	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes, 1 nodule
5702	26WP1163/CRNV-04-1863	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
5802	26WP1162/CRNV-04-1862	Historic	Bottle glass scatter	Moderate	Non-diagnostic
5803	CRNV-46-3436	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt and flakes
5804	CRNV-46-3566	Historic	Isolate	Low	Tobacco can
5805	CRNV-46-4783	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, bifaces
5806	CRNV-46-5017	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, biface
5901	CR2474	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
5902	CR2650	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	In Report 564p
5904	CRNV-46-2655	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, biface, Elko point
5905	CRNV-46-4193	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes
5906	CRNV-46-4192	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	80+ flakes
6301	HS11	Historic	Stage Line	Moderate-High	In Report 277p
6302	CRNV-46-3373	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	80 flakes
6303	26WP1704	Hist/Prehist	Prehist camp/hist stage stop	Moderate-High	Cherry Creek-Hamilton stage Diagnostic projectile points
6304	26WP1717	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert Elko point
6350	26WP857/CRNV-04-347	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes
6401	CRNV-46-4129	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
6403	CRNV-11-4128	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Humboldt/McKean point
6404	CRNV-46-4127	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt flake
6405	CR527	Historic	Historic Trail-Pony Express Route	High	Not officially recorded mapped from historic records
6410	Pony Exp./Lincoln Hwy	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
40012	Butte Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299
LINK: 291					
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
6401	CRNV-46-4129	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
6403	CRNV-11-4128	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Humboldt/McKean point
6404	CRNV-46-4127	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt flake
6406	CR2659	Historic	scatter	Moderate	Tools
6406	CRNV-46-2659	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	50+ flakes
6407	CR-585	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
6409	26WP709/CRNV-04-209	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 flakes
6410	Pony Exp./Lincoln Hwy	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
6601	26WP708	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Debitage
6602	CR703	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Borer or graver. In Report 209p
LINK: 292					
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Tourist	High	Nevada Northern Railroad White Pine Historical RR Foundation & Ely tourist RR
6801	26WP970/CRNV-04-917	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6802	26WP1756	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert Elko point
6803	26WP1383/CRNV-04-924	Historic	Abandoned homestead	Moderate-High	
6803	26WP1385/CRNV-04-926	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
6804	26WP1384/CRNV-04-925	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
6805	26WP1234/CRNV-04-1934	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6805	26WP1233/CRNV-04-1933	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6806	26WP1237/CR1937	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
7301	26WP1083/CR935	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	In Report 385p, basalt flakes
7302	26WP1084/CR936	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	In Report 385p, quartzite flake
7303	CRNV-46-5066	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Humboldt point, basalt flakes
7303	CRNV-46-5067	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Point fragment (?)
7304	CRNV-46-3836	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7305	CRNV-46-3838	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	
7305	CRNV-46-3837	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Green/blue glass insulator
7305	CRNV-46-3835	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, possible hearth
7306	26WP865/CRNV-04-379	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basal & tip fragments
LINK: 293					
6001	26WP863/CRNV-04-335	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment, flake
6603		Unknown	Ruins	Moderate-High	Marked on quad not found during file search
6901	MS38	Unknown	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Ely BLM file
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
40012	Butte Valley	Ethnohistoric	Northern Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Murphy and Murphy 1960:299
LINK: 300					
6902	CR3805	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6902	CR3804	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6902	CR654	Prehistoric	Cobble quarry	Moderate	In Report 478p
6902	CR2654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt flakes
6904	26WP1911	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-indian(?)

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
6904	26WP1912	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Projectile point
LINK: 310					
6905	26WP225	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6910	26WP1730/CR4604	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
6911	26WP1736/CRNV-04-4610	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
6915	26WP226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, blades, flakes
LINK: 320					
6904	26WP1912	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Projectile point
6904	26WP1911	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-indian(?)
6906	CR229	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
6911	26WP1736/CRNV-04-4610	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
6913	26WP227	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Scrapers, blade, flakes
6914	26WP228	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, 30-40 flakes
6915	26WP226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, blades, flakes
LINK: 331					
6908	CRNV-46-4636	Historic	Isolate	Low	Milk can
6909	26WP1102	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface
6909	26WP1101	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6909	26WP1100	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface
6913	26WP227	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Scrapers, blade, flakes
6914	26WP228	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, 30-40 flakes
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 332					
6908	CRNV-46-4636	Historic	Isolate	Low	Milk can
LINK: 340					
6905	26WP225	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1113	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Elko side-notched
6907	26WP1110	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1115	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1111	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Rose Spring Corner-notched
6907	26WP1114	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1117	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1116	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1112	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt flakes, metate
6908	CRNV-46-4636	Historic	Isolate	Low	Milk can
6915	26WP226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, blades, flakes
LINK: 350					
6905	26WP225	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6912	26WP224	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Blade, point, scraper

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
6915	26WP226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, blades, flakes
6918	26WP1733	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface
6918	26WP1734	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 bifaces
6918	26WP1735	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7322	26WP1898/CRNV-46-4246	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7323	26WP1905	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7323	CR2451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	In Report 478p
7324	26WP1902/CRNV-46-4250	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26WP1901/CRNV-46-4249	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Early Archaic
7324	26WP1900/CRNV-46-4248	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Early Archaic points Fremont pottery
7324	26WP1904/CRNV-46-4252	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26WP1903/CRNV-46-4251	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7325	26WP1906/CRNV-46-4254	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7325	26WP1907/CRNV-46-4255	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 351					
7313	26WP235	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 points
7315	CRNV-46-4629	Historic	Debris scatter	Moderate	Domestic refuse
7315	CRNV-46-4643	Historic	Isolate-Bottle Drop	Moderate	Purple glass bottle drop
7315	CR4628	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
7315	CRNV-46-4642	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt flakes
7315	CRNV-46-4641	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/chipping station	Moderate	Basalt flakes and tools
7318	26WP65	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	see WP 10,16,24,80
7320	26WP233	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Worked flake
7321	26WP693	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 bifaces, basalt flakes
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 352					
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Tourist	High	Nevada Northern Railroad White Pine Historical RR Foundation & Ely tourist RR
LINK: 357					
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Tourist	High	Nevada Northern Railroad White Pine Historical RR Foundation & Ely tourist RR
LINK: 361					
6908	CRNV-46-4636	Historic	Isolate	Low	Milk can
30101	CRNV-04-5890	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30102	CRNV-04-5889	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30103	CRNV-04-5859	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30104	CRNV-04-5853	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30104	CRNV-04-5852	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
30105	CRNV-04-5887	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5885	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5880	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5901	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30106	CRNV-04-5888	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5856	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5857	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5854	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5860	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5858	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
36901	CRNV-46-3369	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
36902	CRNV-46-3365	Historic	Isolate	Low	Tin cans
36902	CRNV-46-3367	Historic	Isolate	Low	Bottle
36902	CRNV-46-3368	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
36902	CRNV-46-3366	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
37101	CRNV-46-3788	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
37102	CRNV-46-3789	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37103	CRNV-46-3790	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
37104	CRNV-46-3791	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
37104	CRNV-46-3792	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
37104	CRNV-46-3793	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Elko corner-notched point
37104	CRNV-46-3794	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Multicomponent-Early Archaic & Desert side-notched points
37105	CRNV-04-320	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37106	26WP893/CRNV-04-357	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37107	26WP894/CRNV-04-358	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37107	26WP895/CRNV-04-359	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37108	CRNV-04-5903	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37109	CRNV-04-319	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37110	CRNV-04-5896	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37111	CRNV-04-3992	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
37112	CRNV-04-5895	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37113	CRNV-04-3993	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37114	CRNV-04-5865	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37115	CRNV-04-3994	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37116	CRNV-04-3995	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
37116	CRNV-04-361	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37117	CRNV-04-5863	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/opportunist quarry	Moderate	
37118	CRNV-04-931	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37121	City of Rocks	Prehistoric	National Register District	High+	
LINK:	362				
7101	CRNV-46-1849	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, core
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
37121	City of Rocks	Prehistoric	National Register District	High+	
LINK:	363				
30101	CRNV-04-5890	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30102	CRNV-04-5889	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
30103	CRNV-04-5859	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30104	CRNV-04-5853	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30104	CRNV-04-5852	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5901	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5887	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5885	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30105	CRNV-04-5880	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30106	CRNV-04-5888	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5858	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5857	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5854	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5860	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
30114	CRNV-04-5856	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37109	CRNV-04-319	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37112	CRNV-04-5895	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
37113	CRNV-04-3993	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37114	CRNV-04-5865	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37115	CRNV-04-3994	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37116	CRNV-04-3995	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
37116	CRNV-04-361	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
37117	CRNV-04-5863	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/opportunist quarry	Moderate	
37119	CRNV-04-3798	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 Humboldt concave base points
37120	CRNV-46-5864	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Discoidal scraper
37121	City of Rocks	Prehistoric	National Register District	High+	
LINK:	364				
7103	26WP692	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7105	CRNV-46-5307	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
7106	CRNV-46-5306	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
7901	CR929	Prehistoric	Campsite/rock shelter	Moderate-High	Water Canyon Site Shoshone and Fremont Ceramics
8001	26WP1142	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	MX
8002	26WP869	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
8004	26WP778/CRNV-04-303	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
8202	26WP752/CRNV-04-245	Historic	Debris	Moderate-High	On 26WP749
8202	26WP750/CRNV-04-243	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
8202	26WP751/CRNV-04-244	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	
8202	26WP749/CRNV-04-242	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Protohistoric Shoshone Cottonwood Point
8203	26WP766/CRNV-04-259	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Protohistoric Shoshone componen Elko point
8301	26WP761	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
8302	26WP767	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Subsurface deposits
9901	26WP1139/CRNV-04-2323	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Shoshone plainware, points
9901	26WP1140/CRNV-04-2324	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Shoshone brownware, points
9901	26WP1141/CRNV-04-2325	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Shoshone ceramics, points
9902	26WP1348/CR559	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Eastgate point
9903	26WP1349/CR560	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Retouched obsidian flake
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK:	370				
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Tourist	High	Nevada Northern Railroad White Pine Historical RR Foundation & Ely tourist RR
7326	CRNV-46-2693	Historic	Campsite	Moderate-High	Tent flat, trash
7326	CRNV-46-2697	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	Flakes, bifaces
7326	CRNV-46-2699	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	CCS scraper
7326	CRNV-46-2695	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Basalt flake
7326	CRNV-46-2691	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Point tip
7326	CRNV-46-2694	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	CCS point fragment
7326	CRNV-46-2711	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Obsidian utilized flake
7326	CRNV-46-2696	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	Flakes, tools
7326	26WP1618/CRNV-46-2712	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Gatecliff contracting stem
7326	CRNV-46-2698	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Basalt core
7326	CRNV-46-2690	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Basalt flake
7326	CRNV-46-2710	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Drill fragment
7326	CRNV-46-2692	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Point base
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK:	380				
7401	26WP1559/CRNV-46-2542	Historic	Debris	Moderate	Glass
7401	26WP231	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Knife, 2 flakes
7402	26WP1665	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Knife, biface, scraper, flakes
7403	26WP922	Historic	Isolate	Low	Mill site 1870s - 1880s?
7501	26WP217	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Points, sherds, tools
7502	26WP234	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	Shoshone ceramics
7602	26WP208	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	Bifaces, flakes
7602	26WP215	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	No surface cultural material
7701	26WP213	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Potential subsurface deposit no surface cultual material
7702	26WP214	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	No surface cultural material roof fire-blackened
7703	CR2715	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 igninbrite projectile point
7704	CR5021	Historic	Debris scatter	Moderate	
7750	CR977	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flakes
7808	26WP1517/CR1653	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Grey chert, in Report 488p
7809	26WP1554/CRNV-47-2537	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	White chert tertiary flake
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 390					
7401	26WP1559/CRNV-46-2542	Historic	Debris	Moderate	Glass
7401	26WP231	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Knife, 2 flakes
7403	26WP922	Historic	Isolate	Low	Mill site 1870s - 1880s?
7601	26WP1567/CRNV-47-2551	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
7603	26WP1368	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian biface
7705	26WP1568/CRNV-47-2552	Historic	Telegraph Line	Low	
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 400					
7706	26WP1565/CRNV-47-2549	Historic	Rock alignment	Low	
7707	26WP1564/CRNV-47-2548	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
7801	CR4337	Prehistoric	Habitation	Moderate-High	
7801	CR978	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	2 unmodified flakes
7811	26WP1377/CRNV-04-830	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
7812	26WP1375/CRNV-04-828	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7812	26WP1376/CRNV-47-829	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Fremont sherd
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 410					
7706	26WP1565/CRNV-47-2549	Historic	Rock alignment	Low	
8101	CR979	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS point
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 420					
8401	CR4548	Prehistoric	Habitation/temp camp/artifact scatter	Moderate-High	Subsurface deposits. No forms
8402	CR4537	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	Subsurface deposits
28078	Lake Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK: 430					
8601	CR981	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
8802	26WP1300	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point base
8802	26WP1501	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
8802	26WP1502	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Basalt flake
8902	26WP1580/CRNV-47-1417	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	
8906	CR1492	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
8906	CRNV-04-1492	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Obsidian biface
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 440					
8601	CR981	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
8701	26LN2120/CRNV-04-1476	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/Historic trash scatter	Moderate	Flakes/bullets and cans
8702	CRNV-04-1477	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	Lithics, bone, undisturbed
8801	26LN2108	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian bifacial tool
8902	26WP1580/CRNV-47-1417	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	
8906	CR1493	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
8906	CRNV-04-1492	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Obsidian biface
LINK: 450					
8901	26WP1304	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	
8903	CRNV-04-1455	Historic	Isolate	Low	Purple glass whiskey bottle
8904	CRNV-47-4076	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
8905	CRNV-04-1453	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	3 shoshone sherds
8905	CRNV-47-4077	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	CCS biface base
8907	CRNV-47-4646	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Chert blade fragment
8907	CRNV-47-4648	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes
8908	CRNV-47-3812	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Early Archaic
8909	CR1491	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Historic trash
8909	CR1490	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Grey chert flake
8909	CRNV-04-1489	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
8910	CR16	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
LINK: 451					
21001	42MD522	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
21301	42MD423	Prehistoric	Temporary camp/chipping station	Moderate-High	At "Painted Potholes" Eastgate point
40024	Sevier Lake Area	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Steward 1974:86 Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b:58-63 Southern Paiute/Gosiute/ Pahvant Ute
40026	Wah Wah Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
LINK: 460					
7802	26WP1555/CRNV-47-2538	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
7802	26WP1556/CRNV-47-2539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
7803	26WP1674/CRNV-47-2687	Historic	Townsite/mining community	High	Stone foundations, trash
7804	26WP1637/CRNV-47-2714	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 flakes
7804	26WP1560/CRNV-47-2543	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	4 flakes, within Ethno "81"
7804	26WP1558/CRNV-47-2541	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake, within Ethno "81"
7804	26WP1561/CRNV-47-2544	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	1 flake 10 cm BS within Ethno "81"
7804	26WP1557/CRNV-47-2540	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Shoshonean pottery, mano? within Ethno "81"
7810	26WP207	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Mano, 7 flakes
7813	26WP1646	Historic	Ditch	High+	Constructed by Chinese mining related. NRHP eligible

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
9904	26WP1380/CRNV-04-781	Historic	Dump	Moderate	Obsidian flake also found
9905	CR5631	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Moderate	In Report 928
9906	CR5454	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 shatter & 1 flake In Report 315
9907	CR5417	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Quartzite lithic debris In Report 315
9907	CR5418	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Proj. point & lithic debris In Report 315
9908	CR5461	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 flakes
9908	CR5462	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Obsidian flake
9908	CR5463	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Quartz core
28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280
LINK: 461					
504	42MD767	Prehistoric	Residential base	Moderate-High	
28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280
LINK: 462					
20201	42MD415	Historic	Dam	Moderate-High	Reservoir and 1920s debris
20701	42MD414	Prehistoric	Residential base	Moderate-High	
20702	42MD440	Prehistoric	Rock shelter/Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
LINK: 470					
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Oobyns 1982b
LINK: 480					
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Oobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 490					
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Oobyns 1982b
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Oobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 500					
22101	42MD462	Prehistoric	Habitation	Moderate-High	Subsurface deposits
22104	42MD868	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs	Moderate	
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Oobyns 1982b
LINK: 510					
22102	42MD847	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
22103	42MD848	Historic	Ditch	Moderate	
22106	42MD846	Prehistoric	Chipping station	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
LINK: 520					
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 530					
22701	42MD749	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 540					
21701	42MD8	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Moderate	Petroglyphs, sherds-1948 report
21702	42MD7	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40018	Little Drum Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
LINK: 550					
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 560					
21701	42MD8	Prehistoric	Artifact Scatter	Moderate	Petroglyphs, sherds-1948 report
21702	42MD7	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK: 571					
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 572					
21801	42MD412	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	1 sherd
21801	42MD413	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
22601	42MD742	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Potential for subsurface deposi
22602	42MD768	Prehistoric	Base camp	Moderate-High	
22701	42MD749	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 580					
21902	42WD181	Hist/Prehist	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	2 sherds
22702	42WD769	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	No subsurface deposits
22703	42WD770	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
22704	42WD741	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
22705	42WD771	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
22706	42WD740	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
22707	42WD772	Prehistoric	Residential base	Moderate-High	
22708	42WD739	Historic	Dump	Moderate	Mostly domestic
22709	42WD773	Prehistoric	Residential base	Moderate-High	
22710	42WD748	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 590					
22408	42WD300	Prehistoric	Campsite	High+	NRHP site
22409	42WD747	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-indian potential subsurface deposits
22410	42WD743	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40022	Sevier River Valley	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b:58-63 Goshute/Pahvant Ute
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 600					
22404	42WD858	Prehistoric	Rock art	Moderate	No artifacts noted
22405	42WD57	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
22406	42WD56	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
22408	42WD300	Prehistoric	Campsite	High+	NRHP site
22409	42WD747	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-indian potential subsurface deposits
22410	42WD743	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40019	Swasey Wsh/Whirlwind V	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40022	Sevier River Valley	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b:58-63 Goshute/Pahvant Ute
40028	Sevier Desert	Ethnohistoric	Paiute/Ute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982b:174 Paiute/Ute rabbit hunting seed gathering
LINK: 610					
6410	Pony Exp./Lincoln Hwy	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not recorded mapped using historic records
9803	CRNV-47-4101	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Dipping Tank Spring Potential subsurface components Fremont/Numic affiliation

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
9815	CR3544	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/historic debris scatter	Moderate	Elko-Archaic/structures & trash
9816	AR27-04-188/HS27-04-31	Historic	Mine	Moderate	Glenco Mine-shafts & tailings
9817	AR27-04-189/HS27-04-32	Historic	Mine	Moderate	Sadie Rees Mine
28080	Kern Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Ritual Gathering Area	Moderate-High	Malouf 1974:57
28081	Spring Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone/ S. Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
40015	Antelope Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives Malouf 1974:43, Steward 1938

LINK: 611

28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280
40016	Deep Creek Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Ritual Gathering Area	Moderate-High	Malouf 1974:56,85 mythological place

LINK: 621

28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280

LINK: 630

9701	42JB238	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Obsidian flakes
9702	42JB239	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Obsidian flakes, 1 chert
28010	Snake Valley	Ethnohistoric	Goshute Habitation Area	Moderate	Malouf 1974:280
40017	Drum Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40018	Little Drum Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b

LINK: 650

40017	Drum Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40018	Little Drum Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b

LINK: 660

6907	26WP1115	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1111	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Rose Spring Corner-notched
6907	26WP1113	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Elko side-notched
6907	26WP1117	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1114	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1110	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1116	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6907	26WP1112	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt flakes, metate

LINK: 669

30107	CRNV-MS-025	Historic	Historic cabin	Moderate-High	
30109	CRNV-04-5902	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
30110	CRNV-04-5884	Historic	Bridge	Moderate-High	
30110	CRNV-MS-024	Historic	Historic cabin	Moderate-High	
30110	CRNV-04-5900	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate-High	
30110	CRNV-04-5894	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
30111	CRNV-04-5893	Historic	Can/bottle dump	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
30111	CRNV-04-5879	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30112	26LN2956/CRNV-46-4885	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30113	CRNV-04-5877	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30201	CRNV-04-5892	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
30202	CRNV-04-5876	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30203	CRNV-04-5882	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30203	CRNV-04-5883	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30204	CRNV-04-5898	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30204	CRNV-04-5874	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30204	CRNV-04-5873	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30204	CRNV-04-5875	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5891	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5870	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5898	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5872	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5868	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5871	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5869	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5881	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
30205	CRNV-04-5867	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30301	CRNV-04-2523	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
LINK: 670					
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
30501	CRNV-04-2939	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30502	CRNV-04-930	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chopper. In Report 352p
30503	CRNV-04-733	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30704	CRNV-04-2651	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Projectile point
LINK: 671					
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
30601	CRNV-04-3673	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30701	CRNV-04-3674	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30702	CRNV-04-3675	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30703	CRNV-47-2601	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30703	CRNV-04-998	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30801	CRNV-04-1004	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30901	CRNV-04-4327	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30902	CRNV-04-4328	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31001	CRNV-04-1620	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31101	26LN1885/CRNV-04-2233	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Cottonwood point
31202	CRNV-04-1370	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31203	26LN1895/CRNV-04-2241	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
31301	26LN2719	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31302	26LN2777	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31303	26LN2778	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31304	26LN2779	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31305	26LN2780	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31306	26LN2781	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31307	26LN2689	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31308	26LN2782	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Metate fragment
31309	26LN2783	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31310	26LN2688	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31311	26LN2784	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31312	26LN2785	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31313	26LN2153/CRNV-05-4140	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31314	26LN2152/CRNV-05-4139	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31314	26LN2686	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31315	26LN2758	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31316	26LN2765	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31317	26LN2683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31318	26LN2665	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31319	26LN2759	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31320	26LN2766	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31321	26LN2760	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31322	26LN2761	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	Large temporary camp
31322	26LN2768	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	
31503	26LN2663	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31503	26LN2662	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31504	26LN2769	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31505	26LN2660	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31506	26LN2676	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31507	26LN2657	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31507	26LN2656	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31508	CRNV-05-3190	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31509	26LN2652	Prehistoric	Camp/petroglyphs/rock shelter	Moderate-High	
31510	26LN2762	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31511	26LN2788	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31512	26LN2654	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
LINK: 672					
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
30703	CRNV-47-2601	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30703	CRNV-04-998	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30705	26LN3676	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30706	26LN3677	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
30707	CRNV-47-3678	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
30708	26LN3679	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30709	26LN3680	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30710	CRNV-47-2878	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30711	CRNV-04-1006	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
30712	26LN2762	Historic	Isolate	Low	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
30713	26LN2761	Historic	Isolate	Low	
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
33601	CRNV-04-628	Historic	Historic structures	Moderate-High	Log cabins
33602	Schell Creek Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK: 673					
31102	26LN2739	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
31103	CRNV-04-1215	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33707	CRNV-47-4320	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
33708	26LN4317/CRNV-04-4317	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33709	CRNV-47-4318	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33905	26LN2740	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33913	26LN2736	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33913	26LN2735/CRNV-04-2235	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Projectile point
33914	26LN2734	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
34001	26LN2758	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
34002	26LN2733	Historic	Isolate	Low	Cadastral survey section corner
34002	26LN3732	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2730	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2729	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2731	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
LINK: 674					
33701	26LN1871/CRNV-04-2220	Historic	Isolate	Low	
33702	CRNV-04-985	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33703	CRNV-04-986	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33704	26LN1680/CRNV-04-589	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33706	26LN1874/CRNV-04-2223	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33802	CRNV-47-4313	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33802	26LN4311	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33802	26LN4312/CRNV-04-4312	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
33806	26LN4308/CRNV-04-4308	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33901	CRNV-04-1228	Historic	Isolate	Low	Ox shoe
33901	CRNV-04-1227	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33903	EB-A8	Historic	Isolate	Low	Ox shoe
33903	EB-A7	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33911	CRNV-04-1379	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33912	26LN1887	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34001	26LN2758	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
34002	26LN2733	Historic	Isolate	Low	Cadastral survey section corner
34002	26LN3732	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2729	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2731	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34003	26LN2730	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34004	26LN1226	Unknown		Low	
40032	Bristol Well	Historic	Historic Townsite/Wells	High+	NRHP property

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 673					
31401	26LN2669	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31402	26LN2670	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31403	26LN2671	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31403	26LN2794	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31403	26LN2793	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31404	26LN2356	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31501	CRNV-05-3140	Historic	Aqueduct	Moderate	
31502	26LN2354	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31601	CRNV-05-3227	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31602	26LN2385	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31603	26LN2384	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31604	CRNV-05-3160	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31605	26LN2383	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31606	26LN2789	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31607	26LN2355	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31701	26LN3014	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34005	26LN2699	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
34006	26LN2726	Prehistoric	Milling station	Moderate	
LINK: 680					
30302	White River Valley	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Exploit./Habitation	Moderate	Antelope drives, dances Steward 1938:122-123 Powell & Ingalls 1874:13
31703	26LN1912/CRNV-05-3350	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Bottle
31703	26LN1911/CRNV-05-3349	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
31703	26LN1913/CRNV-05-3351	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/Hist. trash scatter	Moderate	
31901	26LN705/CRNV-05-3223	Historic	Structures	Moderate-High	Deteriorated
31902	Muddy River Valley Rd.	Historic	Historic Stage Line/Road	Moderate-High	Mapped using historic documents
32301	26LN2169	Prehistoric	Rock art/hunting blind	Moderate	Petroglyphs on topo map
32302	CRNV-05-202	Prehistoric	Open camp	Moderate-High	
32302	26LN256/CRNV-05-206	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	Fluted points
32303	26LN258/CRNV-05-208	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32304	26LN2168	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32305	CRNV-05-1299	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32306	26LN2940/CRNV-05-1301	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32307	26LN1618/CRNV-05-491	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32501	CRNV-05-3089	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32809	CRNV-05-1298	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32811	CRNV-05-3581	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32812	CRNV-05-3582	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32840	CRNV-05-3635	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32840	CRNV-05-3636	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32841	26LN2286/CRNV-05-3645	Historic	Rock alignment	Low	
32842	CRNV-05-3644	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32843	CRNV-05-3373	Prehistoric	Quarry/campsite	Moderate-High	
32844	CRNV-05-3180	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 690					
31702	26LN2151/CRNV-05-4135	Historic	Isolate	Low	Tin can
31801	CRNV-05-3219	Historic	Isolate	Low	Tin can
31802	Delamar Telegraph Line	Historic	Telegraph Line	Low	
31902	Muddy River Valley Rd.	Historic	Historic Stage Line/Road	Moderate-High	Mapped using historic documents
31903	26LN1917/CRNV-05-3355	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
31904	26LN3373/CRNV-05-5035	Historic	Isolate	Low	Tin can
31905	26LN1904/CRNV-05-3342	Historic	Isolate	Low	Bottles
32001	26LN160/CRNV-05-292	Prehistoric	Camp/petroglyphs	Moderate-High	
32002	26LN1906/CRNV-05-3344	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32002	26LN1908/CRNV-05-3346	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Elko point
32002	26LN1905/CRNV-05-3343	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Rose Spring point
32003	CRNV-05-654	Prehistoric	Open camp	Moderate-High	
32004	26LN1910/CRNV-05-3348	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Groundstone
32005	26LN2348	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32006	26LN2359	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
32006	26LN2316	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32006	26LN2349	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
32006	26LN2360	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
32006	26LN2350	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
32007	CRNV-53-5036	Unknown		Low	
32008	26LN2379	Historic	Bottle drop	Low	
32201	26LN2347	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32202	Pahranagat Valley	Ethnohistoric	Southern Paiute Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:119 Powell & Ingalls 1874:11
32401	26LN2309	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32402	26LN2310	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
32403	26LN2311	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32404	26LN274/CRNV-05-223	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32405	26LN2301	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32406	26LN2302	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32407	26LN3025	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
32408	26LN2339	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32409	26LN2305	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32410	26LN2340	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32411	26LN2888/CRNV-05-3595	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32412	26LN2889/CRNV-05-3596	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32413	26LN273/CRNV-05-222	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32414	26LN2887/CRNV-05-3594	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32415	26LN2341	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32417	CRNV-53-5044	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32601	26LN2382	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32602	26LN3376/CRNV-05-5039	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32603	26LN2303	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32604	26LN3375/CRNV-05-5038	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32605	26LN2304	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	
32606	26LN2306	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32607	26LN2342	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32608	26LN3028	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
32608	26LN3377/CRNV-05-5040	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
32608	26LN3378/CRNV-05-5041	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32609	26LN3379/CRNV-05-5042	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
32610	26LN3380/CRNV-05-5043	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32701	26LN2308	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Chipping station
32802	26LN3382/CRNV-05-5045	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32804	CRNV-05-3590	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32805	26LN3024	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32806	CRNV-05-3584	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32806	CRNV-05-3586	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32806	CRNV-05-3589	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32806	CRNV-05-3587	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32806	CRNV-05-3585	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32806	CRNV-05-3588	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/Hist. trash scatter	Moderate	
32809	CRNV-05-1298	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32810	CRNV-05-3385	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32811	CRNV-05-3581	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32812	CRNV-05-3582	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	700				
31902	Muddy River Valley Rd.	Historic	Historic Stage Line/Road	Moderate-High	Mapped using historic documents
32814	CRNV-05-3577	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32814	CRNV-05-3578	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
32814	CRNV-05-3579	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
32815	26LN2646	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/aboriginal trail	Moderate	
32816	CRNV-05-3576	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32817	CRNV-05-3575	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32818	CRNV-05-3574	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32819	CRNV-05-3569	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32820	CRNV-05-3562	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32821	CRNV-05-3561	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32822	CRNV-05-3560	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32823	CRNV-05-3559	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
32824	CRNV-05-3468	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32824	CRNV-05-3564	Prehistoric	Chipping station	Moderate	
32824	CRNV-05-3565	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32824	CRNV-05-3563	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32824	CRNV-05-3567	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
32824	CRNV-05-3566	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33001	26LN2345	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33001	26LN2344	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33002	26CK3945/CRNV-52-4291	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate-High	
33002	26CK3045/CRNV-53-4303	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	
33002	26LN2380	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33002	26CK3056/CRNV-52-4314	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33002	26CK3032/CRNV-52-4289	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate-High	
33002	26CK3946/CRNV-52-4327	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33002	26LN2312	Prehistoric	Quarry/campsite	Moderate-High	
33002	26LN2381	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33003	26CK3944/CRNV-52-4290	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33004	26CK3942/CRNV-52-4324	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33005	26CK3940/CRNV-52-4322	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
33006	26CK3941/CRNV-52-4323	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33007	26CK3938/CRNV-52-4320	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	
33007	26CK3936/CRNV-52-4318	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
33007	26CK3937/CRNV-52-4319	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	
33007	26CK3939/CRNV-52-4321	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	
33008	26CK3940/CRNV-52-4322	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33009	26CK3948/CRNV-52-4329	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Gypsum point
33010	26CK3947/CRNV-52-4328	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33011	26CK3041/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33012	26CK3033/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33013	26CK3034/CRNV-52-4293	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33013	26CK353/CRNV-52-2165	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33013	26CK352/CRNV-52-2163	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33014	26CK357/CRNV-52-2169	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33301	26CK1365/CRNV-05-341	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40031	Arrow Canyon Valley	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Travel Corridor/Resource Exp.	Moderate-High	Pahranagat Vly. to Moapa Riv., hunting & gathering Stoffle & Dobyns 1982a:230
LINK:	711				
10201	26EK2042	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
40029	Jackpot	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264 North of Shoshone & Salmon Falls creeks
LINK:	712				
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
208	26EK1760	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
209	26EK2033	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
218	26EK2035	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
219	26EK2034	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
LINK:	713				
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
209	26EK2033	Prehistoric	Rock shelter	Moderate-High	
219	26EK2034	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
220	26EK2032	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
224	Town of Contact	Historic	Town	High	Not officially recorded Some standing structures
LINK:	714				
210	26EK2040	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
10203	CR2827	Unknown		Low	

Appendix CR-11 (Continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK: 715					
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
216	26EK2036	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
217	26EK2325/CRNV-01-2290	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Obsidian, groundstone potential subsurface deposit
218	26EK2035	Prehistoric	Occupation	Moderate-High	
219	26EK2034	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
LINK: 720					
33009	26CK3948/CRNV-52-4329	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Gypsum point
33010	26CK3947/CRNV-52-4328	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33011	26CK3041/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33012	26CK3033/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33013	26CK3034/CRNV-52-4293	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33013	26CK352/CRNV-52-2163	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33013	26CK353/CRNV-52-2165	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33014	26CK357/CRNV-52-2169	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33015	26CK3038/CRNV-52-4297	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33015	26CK3035/CRNV-52-4294	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33015	26CK3037/CRNV-52-4296	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33015	26CK3036/CRNV-52-4295	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33101	26CK1685/CRNV-05-2269	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33102	26CK3031/CRNV-52-4288	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	Paleo through Archaic
33102	26CK3058/CRNV-52-4316	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33102	26CK3057/CRNV-52-4315	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33103	26CK1683/CRNV-05-2267	Hist/Prehist	Prehistoric camp/Hist. RR survey camp	Moderate-High	
33104	26CK1682/CRNV-05-2266	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33105	26CK1681/CRNV-05-2265	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33106	26CK294/CRNV-05-2160	Prehistoric	Rock alignment	Low	Perkins Rock Alignment
33107	26CK1068	Historic	Sawmill	Moderate-High	Moffit Sawmill
33107	26CK1067	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33107	26CK1070	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33107	26CK1069	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	
33109	26CK1671/CRNV-05-2255	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33110	26CK3857	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33111	26CK4013/CRNV-52-4393	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33112	26CK2396	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33201	26CK1664/CRNV-05-2249	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	Roasting pits-Paiute, Pueblo
33202	26CK2193/CRNV-05-2107	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33203	26CK3856	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33204	26CK1672/CRNV-05-2256	Prehistoric	Camp	Moderate-High	Multiuse-Basketmaker
33205	26CK3811/CRNV-53-5002	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33205	26CK3434/CRNV-05-2108	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33205	26CK2630/CRNV-05-656	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33206	26CK3812/CRNV-53-5003	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33207	26CK1663/CRNV-05-2248	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	
33208	26CK1366/CRNV-05-342	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33209	26CK2207	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	Anasazi ceramics

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
33210	26CK1661/CRNV-05-2246	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	Pueblo ceramics, fossils
33211	26CK2205	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
40031	Arrow Canyon Valley	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Travel Corridor/Resource Exp.	Moderate-High	Pahranagat Vly. to Moapa Riv., hunting & gathering Stoffle & Dobyns 1982a:230
LINK:	730				
33009	26CK3948/CRNV-52-4329	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Gypsum point
33010	26CK3947/CRNV-52-4328	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33011	26CK3041/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33012	26CK3033/CRNV-52-4299	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
33013	26CK3034/CRNV-52-4293	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
33013	26CK353/CRNV-52-2165	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33013	26CK352/CRNV-52-2163	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33014	26CK357/CRNV-52-2169	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33016	26CK358/CRNV-05-2170	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Turkey Track Wash
33017	26CK3393	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33018	26CK3392	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33019	26CK2383	Prehistoric	Quarry	Moderate	
33019	26CK3421/CRNV-05-639	Prehistoric	Rock alignments/circles/depressions	Moderate	
33020	26CK3391	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Core & flake
33021	26CK505/CRNV-53-3161	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs/lithic scatter	Moderate	Double Canyon
33021	26CK3112	Hist/Prehist	Petroglyphs	Moderate	2 plots-see form
33022	26CK3111	Prehistoric	Petroglyphs/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33022	26CK2959	Hist/Prehist	Pre. lithic scatter/hist. rock ring	Moderate	
33023	26CK2960	Prehistoric	Rock Rings	Moderate-High	Rock rings may be caches or brush structure footings
33603	26CK3956/CRNV-52-4337	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33603	26CK4040	Prehistoric	Nodule reduction area - scattered	Moderate	May be also in NDOT R-O-W
33604	26CK3994	Prehistoric	Isolates	Moderate	
33604	26CK3965/CRNV-52-4346	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Moderate	
33605	26CK2957	Prehistoric	Quarry/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33606	26CK4020/CRNV-52-4400	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 CCS flake
33607	CRNV-05-3372	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33608	26CK2956	Prehistoric	Rockshelters/Petroglyphs	Moderate-High	
33609	26CK3390	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Small scatter of lithics
33610	26CK3389	Prehistoric	Isolates	Low	2 flakes
33710	26CK2964	Prehistoric	Rock Art	High	
33710	26CK445/CRNV-05-2190	Prehistoric	Rockshelter/petroglyphs	High	
33710	26CK446/CRNV-05-2191	Prehistoric	Rockshelter/petroglyphs	High	Scalloped Rockshelter
33710	26CK444/CRNV-05-2189	Prehistoric	Rockshelters/petroglyphs/rock structures	High	Sand Dune Shelter
33710	26CK2	Prehistoric	Rockshelter with Rock Art	High	Warshield Rockshelter Virgin Anasazi cultural affilia
33711	26CK124 & 26CK172	Hist/Prehist	Historic and Anasazi petroglyphs	High	Arrow Canyon Petroglyphs BLM site #s: CRNV-05-2577 & CRNV-05-2147
33712	26CK2965	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33713	26CK293/CRNV-05-2129	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40031	Arrow Canyon Valley	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Travel Corridor/Resource Exp.	Moderate-High	Pahranagat Vly. to Moapa Riv., hunting & gathering

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
40033	Pahranagat Wash	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Resource Exploitation Area	Moderate	Stoffle & Dobyns 1982a:230 Kelly and Fowler 1986 S. Paiute pinon exploitation
LINK: 740					
33306	26CK1368/CRNV-05-344	Prehistoric	Shelter/circles	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2204/CRNV-53-3471	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2203/CRNV-53-3470	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2202/CRNV-53-3469	Hist/Prehist	Historic and prehistoric rockshelter	Moderate-High	2 flakes
33314	26CK1267/CRNV-05-2231	Prehistoric	Rock circles/lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK: 750					
33208	26CK1366/CRNV-05-342	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33211	26CK2205	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
33303	26CK1370 & 26CK2470	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	BLM site #s: CRNV-05-346 & CRNV-05-3528
33304	26CK1369/CRNV-05-345	Prehistoric	Cache	Moderate	
33306	26CK1368/CRNV-05-344	Prehistoric	Shelter/circles	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2204/CRNV-53-3471	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2203/CRNV-53-3470	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33306	26CK2202/CRNV-53-3469	Hist/Prehist	Historic and prehistoric rockshelter	Moderate-High	2 flakes
33314	26CK1267/CRNV-05-2231	Prehistoric	Rock circles/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
33705	26CK425/CRNV-05-2186	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	Ute Cave
40031	Arrow Canyon Valley	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Travel Corridor/Resource Exp.	Moderate-High	Pahranagat Vly. to Moapa Riv., hunting & gathering Stoffle & Dobyns 1982a:230
LINK: 760					
33211	26CK2205	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
33302	26CK1382/CRNV-05-358	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33302	26CK1360/CRNV-05-337	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33307	26CK2201/CRNV-53-3468	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
LINK: 770					
33302	26CK1360/CRNV-05-337	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33302	26CK1382/CRNV-05-358	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	Moderate-High	
33305	26CK1371/CRNV-05-347	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33308	26CK4539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33308	26CK4436	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33308	26CK1164/CRNV-05-2218	Prehistoric	Rockshelters	Moderate-High	
33309	26CK1165/CRNV-05-2219	Prehistoric	Chipping station	Moderate	
33309	26CK4540	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
33310	26CK4435	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface fragment
33311	26CK3168/CRNV-52-4654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33312	26CK1168/CRNV-05-2222	Prehistoric	Stone circles/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33313	26CK4434	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 flakes

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GIS10	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
33506	26CK3848/CRNV-53-4969	Historic	Historic Trail	High+	Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road Mapped from UNLV quads 12/1991 road is discontinuous
LINK: 780					
33308	26CK1164/CRNV-05-2218	Prehistoric	Rockshelters	Moderate-High	
33308	26CK4539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33308	26CK4436	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33309	26CK4540	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
33309	26CK1165/CRNV-05-2219	Prehistoric	Chipping station	Moderate	
33311	26CK3168/CRNV-52-4654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33312	26CK1168/CRNV-05-2222	Prehistoric	Stone circles/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
33507	26CK4053/CRNV-52-2059	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33508	26CK4538/CRNV-53-5704	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Small site
33509	26CK3153/CRNV-52-4658	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
LINK: 790					
33308	26CK1164/CRNV-05-2218	Prehistoric	Rockshelters	Moderate-High	
33308	26CK4539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33308	26CK4436	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	Flake
33309	26CK1165/CRNV-05-2219	Prehistoric	Chipping station	Moderate	
33309	26CK4540	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
33310	26CK4435	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface fragment
33311	26CK3168/CRNV-52-4654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33312	26CK1168/CRNV-05-2222	Prehistoric	Stone circles/lithic scatter	Moderate	
33505	Dry Lake Range	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Habitation Area/Resource Exp.	Moderate	Stoffle et al. 1983:107
33508	26CK4538/CRNV-53-5704	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Small site
33509	26CK3153/CRNV-52-4658	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
33510	26CK3154/CRNV-52-4659	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
LINK: 800					
33505	Dry Lake Range	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Habitation Area/Resource Exp.	Moderate	Stoffle et al. 1983:107
LINK: 810					
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
LINK: 830					
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
33503	26CK3788	Historic	Dump	Moderate	Historic and modern
33503	26CK3789	Historic	Tin can/glass scatter	Moderate	
33503	26CK3790	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
33504	26CK3787	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK3785	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK3786	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK3784	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK3783	Prehistoric	Open Camp	Moderate-High	Cross Over Site

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
33504	26CK4589/CRNV-53-5789	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK4590/CRNV-53-5790	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK4537/CRNV-53-5703	Hist/Prehist	Hist Trash Scatter/Prehist Isolate	Moderate-High	
33505	Dry Lake Range	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Habitation Area/Resource Exp.	Moderate	Stoffle et al. 1983:107
33506	26CK3848/CRNV-53-4969	Historic	Historic Trail	High+	Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road Mapped from UNLV quads 12/1991 road is discontinuous
33511	26CK4437	Hist/Prehist	Prehistoric and Historic isolates	Low	Four flakes/1 hole-in-cap can
33512	26CK4447/CRNV-53-5647	Historic	Railroad Siding & Townsite	High	Dry Lake UPRR Siding & Town Recorded by Wycal
LINK:	840				
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
LINK:	1610				
1502	CR4592	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1502	CR4633	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1502	CR4634	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
LINK:	1611				
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1503	CRNV-11-4570	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1504	CR4590	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CR4631	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1504	CR4593	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1504	CRNV-11-4579	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Concrete milepost marker
1504	CRNV-11-4576	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Concrete milepost marker
1504	CRNV-11-4571	Historic	Glass scatter	Moderate	17 amethyst bottle fragments clear chimney glass fragment
1504	CRNV-11-4577	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	2 fallen concrete mile markers propane torch bottle
1504	CR4630	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CRNV-11-4573	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	15 chert flakes
1504	CR4619	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CR4617	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1504	CR4618	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1504	CRNV-11-4574	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	10 flakes
1504	CR4591	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CR4632	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CR4635	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1504	CRNV-11-4578	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized(?) flake
1504	CRNV-11-4575	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	3 flakes
1505	CRNV-11-4572	Historic	Isolate	Low	Concrete milepost marker
1506	CRNV-11-4557	Historic	Isolate	Low	Concrete obelisk and monument
1506	CR4616	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1507	CR4614	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1520	CRNV-11-4558	Historic	Railroad Bed?	Low	Linear earthen mound May be Union Pacific RR bed

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
LINK:	1612				
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1526	CA/Immigrant Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Not officially recorded plot by BLM
LINK:	1613				
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
2005	CRNV-11-4515	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	16 flakes
2005	CRNV-11-4517	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
2005	CRNV-11-4516	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist. trail marker	Moderate	May have buried component Emigrant Trail Marker on site
2006	CR4513	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
12001	CRNV-11-4531	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface midsection
12002	CRNV-11-4530	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
12004	CRNV-11-4518	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	7 flakes
12011	26EK3777/CRNV-11-5330	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
12012	26EK2786	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	8880 Thousand Spgs Series Compensation				
1302	CRNV-11-3571	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Ignimbrite Elko point
1551	CR5756	Prehistoric		Low	
1551	CR5757	Prehistoric		Low	
1551	CR5931	Prehistoric		Low	
1714	CR3498	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1714	CR3597	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1714	CR3599	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1714	CRNV-11-3635	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface fragment
1720	CRNV-11-3595	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3592	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Retouched CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3577	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS biface
1720	CRNV-11-3591	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Great Basin stemmed point
1720	CRNV-11-3578	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
1720	CRNV-11-3593	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 retouched CCS flakes
1720	CRNV-11-3574	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1720	CRNV-11-3596	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Great Basin stemmed point frag
1722	CRNV-11-4656	Historic	Historic trail/road	Low	
1722	CR5614	Historic	Isolate	Low	
1722	CR5615	Historic	Isolate	Low	2 sites with same #-may be 5616
1722	CR5617	Historic	Isolate	Low	
1722	CR5619	Historic	Isolate	Low	
1722	CR5618	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1722	CR5613	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1722	CR5616	Prehistoric		Low	
1730	CRNV-11-3572	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
1731	CRNV-11-3575	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	FCR, Pinto point
1732	CRNV-11-3671	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 ignimbrite/CCS flakes

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					Humboldt point
1733	CRNV-11-3672	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS uniface
1734	CRNV-11-2014	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1736	CRNV-11-3453	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
1737	CRNV-11-3456	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1738	CRNV-11-3451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	CCS
1739	CRNV-11-3450	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1740	CRNV-11-3438	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1740	CRNV-11-3439	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko point
1741	CRNV-11-3657	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Northern side-notched point
1742	CRNV-11-3658	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1744	CRNV-11-3656	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Ignimbrite point tip
1744	CRNV-11-3659	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1744	CRNV-11-3670	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1745	CRNV-11-3536	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS core
1746	CRNV-11-3537	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	4 CCS flakes
1747	CRNV-11-3535	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1748	CRNV-11-3534	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
1801	CR4672	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	
1801	CR4673	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
1801	CR4671	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1801	CR4677	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1801	CRNV-11-4670	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1801	CRNV-11-4678	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Split nodule
1804	CRNV-11-3613	Prehistoric	Antelope traps/lithic scatter	High	4 traps, large scatter Also on Wine Cup Ranch SE
1806	CRNV-11-3615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Ignimbrite flake
1806	CRNV-11-3617	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	CCS flake
1806	CRNV-11-3616	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1806	CRNV-11-3619	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	
1806	CRNV-11-3618	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	CCS flake
2103	CRNV-11-3650	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Also see CR3651-55
2104	CRNV-11-3651	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3653	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
2105	CRNV-11-3652	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	See 3650, biface fragment
2105	CRNV-11-3655	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Point fragment
2109	CRNV-11-3674	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
2110	CRNV-11-3675	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 CCS flakes
9504	CR3473	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Point, 5 bifaces, 6 flakes
9504	CR3475	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
9504	CR3472	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9504	CR3471	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9504	CR3474	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Point fragment & bifaces
9504	CR3470	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9508	CR3995	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	4 flakes
9508	CR3996	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9508	CR3997	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	19 flakes
9508	CR3998	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	1 flake
9512	CR3991	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9513	CR3992	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9513	CR3949	Prehistoric		Moderate	Site # hard to read on map

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
9513	CR3993	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
9514	CR3476	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	10 primary flakes
9515	CR3493	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9515	CR3496	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9515	CR3498	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9515	CR3479	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	7 flakes
9515	CR3492	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	4 flakes
9515	CR3477	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Biface fragment, flakes
9515	CR3495	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	FCR on sand dune
9515	CR3478	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 points & flakes
9515	CR3497	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flakes
9515	CR3491	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Site has 2 localities(?),4 flak
9524	CR3551	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flakes, biface
9524	CR3553	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9524	CR3555	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9524	CR3558	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9528	CR3554	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9528	CR3539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9528	CR3557	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9528	CR3550	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9528	CR3556	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9528	CR3552	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9530	CR3538	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9531	CR3452	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	4 point fragments
9532	CR3454	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9532	CR3455	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9532	CR3516	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9532	CR3457	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Cores & flakes
9532	CRNV-11-3457	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	7 CCS flakes
9532	CR3458	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	35+ flakes, uniface
9532	CR3517	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9532	CR3459	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	20+ flakes, point, core frags
9532	CR3530	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9532	CR3519	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	FCR on sand dune
9535	CR3518	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flakes
9537	CR3610	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	10-20 flakes
9538	CR3611	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flake concentrations 2 points, 2 bifaces
9539	CR5851	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
9539	CR5850	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	3 flakes
9539	CR5839	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 flakes
9542	CR5852	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9542	CR5854	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9542	CR5853	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
9553	CR5750	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9553	CR5754	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9553	CR5751	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9553	CR5753	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
9553	CR5752	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
9553	CR5755	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
11301	CRNV-11-3570	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11303	CRNV-11-3559	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
11701	26EK3361	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist horse trap	Moderate	1 sherd?, hearth?, hist trash
11702	CRNV-11-3673	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11703	CRNV-11-3499	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
11704	CRNV-11-3510	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Ignimbrite flake
11705	CRNV-11-3511	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
11706	CRNV-11-3512	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 flakes
11707	CRNV-11-3513	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	2 flakes
11708	CRNV-11-3514	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	CCS flakes, 1 point
11709	CRNV-11-3531	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11709	CR3515	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
11709	CRNV-11-3576	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	3 CCS flakes
11709	CRNV-11-3532	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11711	CRNV-11-3533	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
11712	CRNV-11-3633	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Spokeshave
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
12101	CRNV-11-3612	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	CCS flake
12102	CRNV-11-3632	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
LINK:	8881 Highway 93	Series Compensation			
205	26EK3297/CRNV-11-3170	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Union Pacific Railroad Oregon Short Line
1001	California Trail	Historic	Historic Trail	High	Mapped using historic records
1505	CRNV-11-4572	Historic	Isolate	Low	Concrete milepost marker
1506	CRNV-11-4557	Historic	Isolate	Low	Concrete obelisk and monument
1506	CR4616	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1507	CR4614	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1508	CR4556	Historic	Isolate	Low	1930s automobile
1509	CR4615	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Chert flake
1509	CR4613	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1510	CRNV-11-4553	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1511	CRNV-11-4555	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 tools, 5 flakes, point tip
1511	CRNV-11-4554	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized flake
1512	CRNV-11-4552	Historic	Trash dump	Moderate-High	Trash from a forge
1512	CRNV-11-4551	Historic	RR siding	Moderate-High	Melandco Siding 2 concrete foundations historic artifacts
1513	CR4610	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1513	CR4612	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1513	CRNV-11-4550	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1514	CR4599	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1514	CRNV-11-4532	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
1515	CR4539	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CR3534	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CR4538	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CR4535	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1515	CRNV-11-4533	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
1516	CR4537	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1517	CR4536	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1518	26EK3010/CR7632	Unknown		Low	
1519	26EK2563	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point
1520	CRNV-11-4558	Historic	Railroad Bed?	Low	Linear earthen mound

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					May be Union Pacific RR bed
1521	CR4999	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
1522	26EK2784	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate-High	<10 items
1522	26EK2783	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	
1523	CR5010/26EK2785	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	<10 items
1524	CR4996/26EK2781	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko series point
1525	CR4997	Prehistoric	Temporary camp	Moderate-High	Flakes and points
1902	CRNV-11-4454	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	2 steel traps
1902	CRNV-11-4494	Historic	Isolate	Moderate	Wheel
1902	CR4492	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	5 flakes
1902	CRNV-11-4493	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Cores, tools, flakes
1902	CRNV-11-4491	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Utilized flake
1902	CRNV-11-4495	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Bifaces, utilized flake, flakes
1905	CR4490	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	3 flakes
1906	CR4457	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
1906	CRNV-11-4475	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1906	CRNV-11-4472	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Whetstone, drill, flakes
1906	CRNV-11-4477	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface
1906	CRNV-11-4473	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 flakes
1906	CRNV-11-4476	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Biface midsection
1906	CRNV-11-4474	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1906	CRNV-11-4479	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
1907	CRNV-11-4452	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1908	CR4453	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	17 crimped seam sanitary cans
1908	CRNV-11-4392	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	40 cans, glass, tin scraps
1909	CR4393	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
1910	CRNV-11-4391	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
1914	26EK3283	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bucket
1914	26EK3285	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3289	Historic	Isolate	High+	Can
1914	26EK3284	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3275	Historic	Homestead	High+	
1914	26EK3282	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3277	Historic	Isolate	High+	Glass fragments
1914	26EK3278	Historic	Can scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3279	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3294	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bottle fragments
1914	26EK3293	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3290	Historic	Isolate	High+	Taillight
1914	26EK3291	Historic	Isolate	High+	Bottle
1914	CRNV-11-3154	Historic	Isolate	High+	Liquor bottle
1914	CRNV-11-3153	Historic	Isolate	High+	Auto taillight 1920-40?
1914	CRNV-11-3152	Historic	Isolate	High+	Crimped seam can
1914	CRNV-11-3151	Historic	Isolate	High+	Rusted can
1914	CRNV-11-3156	Historic	Trash scatter	High+	Auto and household items
1914	CRNV-11-3157	Historic	Isolate	High+	Medicine bottle
1914	26EK3307	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	Contributing to district
1914	CRNV-11-3155	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Projectile point midsection
1914	26EK3306	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	CRNV-11-3159	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	Flakes, Northern side-notched
1914	CRNV-11-3158	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Basalt flake
1914	26EK3305	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
1914	CRNV-11-3211	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	CCS flake
1914	Humboldt Wells Dist.	Prehistoric	National Register Eligible District	High+	
1914	26EK3280	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3276	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3303	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter and sherd	High+	
1914	26EK3295	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Flake
1914	26EK3281	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Flake
1914	26EK3292	Prehistoric	Isolate	High+	Point midsection
1914	26EK3299	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3004	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3008	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3298	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	
1914	26EK3301	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3300	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3005	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3302	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	
1914	26EK3007	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	High+	
1914	26EK3304	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	High+	Contributing to district
1915	26EK2948	Historic	Road	Low	1860 US GLO map
2003	CRNV-11-4519	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Worked flake
2005	CRNV-11-4515	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	16 flakes
2005	CRNV-11-4517	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
2005	CRNV-11-4516	Hist/Prehist	Lithic scatter/hist. trail marker	Moderate	May have buried component Emigrant Trail Marker on site
2006	CR4513	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface
2007	CRNV-11-4514	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	5 flakes
11901	CR4498	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	
11901	CRNV-11-4496	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	5 flakes
11901	CR4499	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
11901	CRNV-11-4511	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Early-Late Archaic
11901	CRNV-11-4510	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	3 flakes
11903	CRNV-11-4456	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	6 flakes
11904	CR4458	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
11904	CRNV-11-4471	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, metate, barbed wire Shoshone?
11920	Central Pacific RR	Historic	Railroad	Moderate-High	Also called South Pacific
12001	CRNV-11-4531	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Biface midsection
12002	CRNV-11-4530	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Point fragment
12004	CRNV-11-4518	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	7 flakes
12008	CRNV-11-4497	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Flake
12008	CRNV-11-4512	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Knife, 6 flakes
12009	26EK3780	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
12010	26EK3778	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12010	26EK3779	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12011	26EK3777/CRNV-11-5330	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake
12012	26EK2786	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
12307	26EK3563/CRNV-11-3431	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Elko point
12401	26EK3753	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake

LINK: 8882 Goshute Valley Series Compensation

-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
					historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
2513	CRNV-11-3335	Prehistoric	Antelope trap	High	Cobre Antelope Trap
2514	26EK2826	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Midsection
28186	Oasis	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Site	Moderate	Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK:	8883 North Steptoe Substation				
6210	CR1920	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 basalt chunk with some cortex
6211	26WP1219/CR1919	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	1 basalt thinning flake.
6213	CRNV-46-2685	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Flake, biface
6214	CRNV-46-2662	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Northern side-notched & Elko corner-notched points
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK:	8884 Robinson Summit Substation				
6904	26WP1911	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-indian(?)
6904	26WP1912	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate	Projectile point
6905	26WP225	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
6906	CR229	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	
6910	26WP1730/CR4604	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
6911	26WP1736/CRNV-04-4610	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
6912	26WP224	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Blade, point, scraper
6913	26WP227	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/campsite	Moderate-High	Scrapers, blade, flakes
6914	26WP228	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, 30-40 flakes
6915	26WP226	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Scrapers, blades, flakes
30802	Egan Range	Ethnohistoric	W. Shoshone Resource Procurement Area	Moderate	Steward 1938:121 "source of pine nuts and seeds"
LINK:	8885 Hercules Gap Substation				
-2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Commercial	Moderate-High	Nevada Northern Railroad historic in age but under LADWP commercial grant
2515	26EK3710/CR546	Historic	Historic Railroad - Tourist	High	Nevada Northern Railroad White Pine Historical RR Foundation & Ely tourist RR
7311	CRNV-46-5082	Hist/Prehist	Isolate	Low	Flake, UMC centerfire cartridge
7314	CRNV-46-4682	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, tools
7315	CRNV-46-4629	Historic	Debris scatter	Moderate	Domestic refuse
7315	CRNV-46-4643	Historic	Isolate-Bottle Drop	Moderate	Purple glass bottle drop
7315	CR4628	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	Moderate	
7315	CRNV-46-4642	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Basalt flakes
7315	CRNV-46-4641	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/chipping station	Moderate	Basalt flakes and tools
7317	CRNV-46-4995	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, wide variety of tools
7317	CRNV-46-4994	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, biface
7318	26WP65	Prehistoric	Campsite	Moderate-High	see WP 10,16,24,80
7320	26WP233	Prehistoric	Isolate	Low	Worked flake
7321	26WP693	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	2 bifaces, basalt flakes
7322	26WP1898/CRNV-46-4246	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
7323	CR2451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	In Report 478p
7323	26MP1905	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26MP1904/CRNV-46-4252	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26MP1902/CRNV-46-4250	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26MP1901/CRNV-46-4249	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Early Archaic
7324	26MP1903/CRNV-46-4251	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
7324	26MP1900/CRNV-46-4248	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter	Moderate	Early Archaic points Fremont pottery
7327	CRNV-46-5083	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Flakes, tools possible subsurface deposits
28079	Steptoe Valley	Ethnohistoric	Western Shoshone Habitation Area	Moderate	Manners 1974:202 Thomas et al. 1986:264
LINK:	8886 Dry Lake Substation				
33211	26CK2205	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter/quarry	Moderate	
33301	26CK1365/CRNV-05-341	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33401	26CK2280/CRNV-05-1900	Prehistoric	Groundstone scatter	Moderate	Milling station
33402	26CK2278/CRNV-05-1898	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Shoshonean affiliation
33403	26CK2279/CRNV-05-1899	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
33404	26CK1686/CRNV-05-2270	Prehistoric	Lithic/ceramic scatter/rock alignment	Moderate	Paiute ceramics
33503	26CK3788	Historic	Dump	Moderate	Historic and modern
33503	26CK3789	Historic	Tin can/glass scatter	Moderate	
33503	26CK3790	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate	
33504	26CK3787	Historic	Trash scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK3785	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK4590/CRNV-53-5790	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK3786	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK3783	Prehistoric	Open Camp	Moderate-High	Cross Over Site
33504	26CK3784	Prehistoric	Isolate	Moderate-High	FCR cluster
33504	26CK4589/CRNV-53-5789	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	Moderate-High	
33504	26CK4537/CRNV-53-5703	Hist/Prehist	Hist Trash Scatter/Prehist Isolate	Moderate-High	
33505	Dry Lake Range	Ethnohistoric	S. Paiute Habitation Area/Resource Exp.	Moderate	Stoffle et al. 1983:107
33506	26CK3848/CRNV-53-4969	Historic	Historic Trail	High+	Old Spanish Trail/Mormon Road Mapped from UNLV quads 12/1991 road is discontinuous
33511	26CK4437	Hist/Prehist	Prehistoric and Historic isolates	Low	Four flakes/1 hole-in-cap can
33512	26CK4447/CRNV-53-5647	Historic	Railroad Siding & Townsite	High	Dry Lake UPRR Siding & Town Recorded by Wycal
LINK:	8887 Intermountain Substation				
22710	42MD748	Prehistoric	Ceramic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	8888 Smelter Hills Substation				
21702	42MD7	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
LINK:	8889 Sevier Substation				
22404	42MD858	Prehistoric	Rock art	Moderate	No artifacts noted
22408	42MD300	Prehistoric	Campsite	High+	NRHP site

Appendix CR-11 (continued)
Cultural Resource Data By Link Number

GISID	Site#	Class	Type	Sensitivity	Comments
22409	42MD747	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	Paleo-Indian potential subsurface deposits
22410	42MD743	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Moderate	
40021	Cricket Mountains	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b
40022	Sevier River Valley	Ethnohistoric	Habitation Area/Resource Exploitation	Moderate	Stoffle and Dobyns 1982b:58-63 Goshute/Pahvant Ute

APPENDIX CR-12

SWIP PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

Reply to: 730 Simms Street, #401
Golden, Colorado 80401

June 18, 1990

Mr. Karl A. Simonson
BLM Project Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Burley District Office
Route 3, Box 1
Burley, ID 83318

REF: Programmatic Agreement regarding the Southwest Intertie Project

Dear Mr. Simonson:

The enclosed Programmatic Agreement regarding the Southwest Intertie Project has been accepted by the Council. This action constitutes the comments of the Council required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations. Copies of this Agreement have been sent to the Idaho, Nevada, and Utah State Historic Preservation Officers.

The Council appreciates your cooperation in reaching a satisfactory resolution of this matter.

Sincerely,

Claudia Nissley
Director, Western Office
of Project Review

Enclosure

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION THE HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST THE IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER THE NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER THE UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING THE SOUTHWEST INTERTIE PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Burley District proposes to administer the Southwest Intertie Project, as authorized by 43 CFR Part 2800, and

WHEREAS, the BLM has determined that the Southwest Intertie Project (Project) may have an effect on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and has consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the Idaho, Utah, and Nevada State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) pursuant to Section 800.13 of the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. §470f) [and Section 110(f) of the same Act (16 U.S.C.h-2(f)], and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Humboldt National Forest, whose lands may be effected by the Project, participated in consultation and have been invited to sign this Programmatic Agreement as consulting parties, although for purposes of this Project, the BLM will assume lead administrative responsibilities, and

WHEREAS, Idaho Power Company (Applicant) participated in consultation and has been invited to sign this Programmatic Agreement, as a concurring party, and

WHEREAS, this Programmatic Agreement covers all aspects of the proposed Project including, but not limited to, construction and operation of the power transmission system, access roads, substations, microwave stations, and other ancillary facilities;

WHEREAS, the definitions given in Appendix A are applicable throughout the Programmatic Agreement. Unless otherwise noted the definitions provided in 36 CFR 800.2 apply.

NOW THEREFORE, the BLM, the Council, and the SHPOs agree that the Project shall be administered in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy the BLM's Section 106 responsibilities for all individual aspects of the project.

STIPULATIONS

The BLM will ensure that the following measures are carried out.

1. The BLM, in consultation with the SHPOs, shall ensure that a Class I records and literature search and a Class III intensive archaeological survey are conducted for the Project and that appropriate reports are prepared for each phase of work. It is recognized that the studies stipulated herein may require phased implementation to mesh with the planning process. The Class I work will be undertaken for the alternative corridors and will be implemented in the selection of an environmentally preferred route in conjunction with preparation of an environmental impact statement. The Class III intensive survey will be undertaken for the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the selected route. All properties located within the selected route APE will be evaluated and eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places will be resolved with the appropriate SHPO prior to construction.

2. The BLM, in consultation with the SHPOs, shall ensure that a Historic Properties Identification Plan (HPIP) is prepared by the Applicant for the APE of the selected route. The HPIP shall include a strategy for the identification and evaluation of historic properties in the APE, and it shall be responsive to the guidance provided in the following:

A. The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and Evaluation (48 FR 44719-26);

B. The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37);

C. Treatment of Archeological Properties (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980);

D. The Idaho, Nevada, and Utah Historic Preservation Plans;

E. 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places;

F. 36 CFR Part 63: Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

G. Nevada Cultural Resource Inventory General Guidelines, 4th edition (BLM 1989).

The HPIP also will include methods to identify sites or areas of historic or cultural value to Native American and other interested groups, and mechanisms to ensure that the views of these interested groups are considered in project planning.

The BLM shall submit the HPIP to the SHPOs for 30 days review. The SHPOs shall respond to the HPIP within 30 days of receipt. Failure by the SHPOs to respond within 30 days of receipt shall not preclude the BLM from directing the Applicant to implement the HPIP. Should the SHPOs object to all or part of the HPIP, the BLM will immediately initiate discussions with the SHPOs and the Applicant to resolve the objection. If the BLM determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the BLM shall consult with the Council in accordance with Stipulation 9.

3. The BLM shall evaluate all properties identified through the implementation of the HPIP in accordance with 36 CFR §800.4(c), and shall submit a report of the results of the HPIP's implementation to the SHPOs for review. The SHPOs shall provide comments on these results and findings within 30 days of receipt. Failure of the SHPOs to respond within 30 days shall be deemed acceptance of the report. Disputes regarding the evaluation of properties shall be sent to the keeper of the National Register.

4. If implementation of the HPIP results in the identification of properties that are eligible for the National Register, the BLM shall ensure that they are treated in accordance with Stipulation 5.

5. The BLM shall ensure that a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) is developed by the Applicant based on the results of the implemented HPIP to address the effects of the proposed Project on historic properties. The Plan shall identify all historic properties located within the area of potential effects, the nature of the effects to which each property will be subjected, and the treatment strategies proposed to minimize or mitigate the effects of the Project. The BLM shall submit the HPTP to the SHPOs and Council for review. The SHPOs and Council shall comment on the HPTP within 30 days of receipt. If the SHPOs and Council do not submit their comments within 30 days of receipt, the BLM shall implement the

HPTP. If either the SHPOs or Council object to all or part of the HPTP, the BLM shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the BLM determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the BLM shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council in accordance with Stipulation 9.

6. Where the BLM determines that data recovery is the preferred management option, the BLM shall ensure that a data recovery plan based on a research design is developed by the Applicant in consultation with the SHPOs for the recovery of archaeological data. Data recovery plans shall be consistent with the guidelines noted in Stipulation 2, and shall specify at a minimum:

A. the property, properties, or portions of properties where data recovery is to be carried out;

B. any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed, altered, or transferred without data recovery and the nature of effects to each of these properties;

C. the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;

D. the methods to be used, with an explanation of their relevance to the research questions;

E. the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;

F. The methods to be used to record historic structures to sufficient architectural standards;

G. the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records including the disposition of Native American sacred items, human remains and grave goods;

H. proposed methods for involving the interested public in data recovery;

I. proposed methods for disseminating results of the work to the interested public;

J. proposed methods by which relevant Native Americans, the Japanese American Citizens league, local governments, and other interested groups will be kept informed of the work and afforded an opportunity to participate;

K. a proposed schedule for the submission of progress reports to the SHPOs, Council and others;

L. the qualifications of consultants employed to supervise the work.

Data recovery plans shall be submitted by the BLM to the SHPOs and Council for 30 days review. Unless the SHPOs or Council object within 30 days after receipt of the plans, the BLM shall ensure that they are implemented.

7. The BLM shall ensure that all records and materials resulting from identification and data recovery efforts are curated in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 by SHPO approved facilities in their respective states, and that all materials to be returned to their owners will be maintained in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 until their analysis is complete and they are returned.

8. All work undertaken to satisfy the terms of this Agreement shall be performed under the direct supervision of a qualified professionals in their respective fields and satisfying the Secretary's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44738-9).

9. Should the SHPOs, Council, or any member of the public object within 30 days to any plans provided for review or actions proposed pursuant to this Agreement, the BLM shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the BLM determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the BLM shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council. Within 45 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council will either:

A. provide the BLM with recommendations, which the BLM will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or

B. notify the BLM that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the BLM in accordance with 36 CFR §800.6(c)(2) with reference to the subject of the dispute.

10. The BLM shall ensure that all final reports resulting from actions pursuant to this Agreement will be provided to the SHPOs, to other interested parties upon request, and to the National Park Service for possible peer review and submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The agency official shall ensure that all such reports are responsive to contemporary professional standards, and to the Department of Interior's "Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Programs" (42 FR 5377-49). Precise locational data may be provided only in a separate appendix if it appears that its release could jeopardize archaeological sites.

11. Should previously unidentified historic properties be discovered during construction, the BLM shall ensure that all work that may affect the property is halted until the BLM has satisfied the requirements of 36 CFR §800.11. The Applicant shall be responsible for alerting the BLM to the discovery of previously unidentified properties and for ensuring that work crews are informed of the necessity to identify, report, and protect any such finds.

12. Notices to Proceed (NTP) will be issued for segments of the project, defined for this Programmatic Agreement as BLM Resource Areas, under any of the following conditions:

A. No cultural properties were identified within the segment;

B. Cultural properties within the segment have been evaluated and determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to 36 CFR Part 60.4 (a-d).

C. The requirements of the HPTP for the segment have been satisfactorily completed; or

D. The HPTP requires only non-impacting protective or management measures, such as site monitoring, flagging, or barricading, during or after construction.

13. The Council and the SHPOs may monitor activities carried out pursuant to this Programmatic Agreement, and the Council will review such activities if so requested. The BLM will cooperate with the Council and the SHPO in carrying out their monitoring and review responsibilities.

14. Any party to this Programmatic Agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon the parties will consult in accordance with 36 CFR §800.13 to consider such amendment.

15. Any party to this Programmatic Agreement may terminate it by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of a termination, the BLM will comply with 36 CFR §§800.4 through 800.6 with regard to individual actions covered by this Programmatic Agreement.

16. In the event the BLM does not carry out the terms of this Programmatic Agreement, the BLM will comply with 36 CFR §§800.4 through 800.6 with regard to individual actions covered by this Programmatic Agreement.

Execution and implementation of this Programmatic Agreement evidences that the BLM has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for all individual actions of the project.

CONSULTING PARTIES:

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: Robert D. Bush Date: 4/13/90
Title: Executive Director

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BY: Delmar D. Vail Date: Feb 1, 1990
Title: State Director, Idaho

BY: [illegible] Date: 2/14/90
Title: State Director, Nevada

BY: James M Parker Date: 4-26-90
Title: State Director, Utah

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

BY: John W. Keys, III Date: Feb. 2, 1990
Title: Regional Director, Pacific Northwest

HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

BY: John P. Inman Date: 5/13/90
Title: Forest Supervisor

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: Thomas J. Green Date: 2-1-90
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer, Deputy

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: Alice M. Baldrica Date: March 16, 1990
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer, Deputy

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

BY: [illegible] Date: May 4, 1990
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES:

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

BY: Jan B Packwood Date: Feb 6, 1990
Title: Vice President, Power Supply

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. This term includes, for the purpose of this Agreement, artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term "eligible for inclusion in the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet National Register listing criteria (Source 36 CFR 800.2 Definitions).

National Register means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior (Source 36 CFR 800.2, Definitions).

Structure means a work made of independent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Generally constructed by man, it is often an engineering project (Source National Park Service, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, 1982, page 7).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as the selected transmission line corridor impact area, plus other related features within and outside the project boundary such as access roads, substation sites, microwave sites, vehicle and equipment staging areas, and areas in which changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist, can be reasonably expected to occur as a result of construction of the project.